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VOL. XXIII NO. 72 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1935. TWENTY PAGES

Ordinance For Collection Of Taxes?

Viceroy To Enact Emergency Finance Bill

Law Member's Alarm For Madras & Punjab

RICE AND WHEAT DUTY

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 25.

A fighting speech by the Finance Member was the chief feature of to-day's debate in the Assembly. The Finance Bill was taken into consideration without a division. However, it is quite clear that the Finance Bill cannot be passed into law before March 31. Not only has the Assembly to get through it, but it has to go till to the Council of State.

ORDINANCE FOR TAXES?

The result is that the legal advisers of the Government are busy examining the question of how best to collect taxes from April 1. The position seems easy in respect of tome taxes, whereas in the case of others no powers can be taken under the existing constitution and an ordinance may have to be enacted temporarily.

SWOLLEN SURPLUS KEPT OUT

Another difficulty in the way of Assembly is that it must vote supplementary demands for grants in order to endorse or refuse the allotment of the current year's surplus for the purposes defined by Sir James Grigg. The Finance Member did not include the current year's surplus into the next year's surplus as this might have made the Opposition members utilize the swollen surplus for the reduction of the taxes.

This move is pointedly brought home this morning in an article contributed this morning by Mr. Buss, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to a local weekly wherein he pleads that the surplus should be utolized for reducing the taxes.

UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION

The Assembly members' attitude regarding supplementary demands is certainly one on which one cannot make any sure forecast. Their discussion may take two or even three days. The result surely is that the Finance Bill cannot be through before the end of March and this creates the situation which has never occurred before.

OPPOSITION HELD UP TO BLAME.

Another reaction is that the Wheat and Rice Import Duty Bill will stand down till the Finance Bill is passed. The Law Member made this clear to the Assembly to-day and the Madras and the Punjab members naturally became anxious when they learnt from the Law Member that on April 1, there may be no Wreat Duty because the previous Act lapses and Rice Duty cannot be imposed till a bill is passed. This statement coupled with the Law Member's rebuke to the Opposition that assurances given regarding the programme are not kept, was meant to drive home to the Opposition that if Wheat and Rice interests suffered in the country the Government could throw the blame on the Opposition members and let the voters be angry with them.

ANOTHER COURSE

Perhaps the later consideration would suggest to the Government another course, namely, that Wheat and Rice Duties might also be introduced in the Emergency Finance Bill which the Governor-General may enact to be repealed as soon as the Assembly passes proper measures on the subject

See Insurance Supplement In To-day's Issue Pages 11 to 18

FISCAL DEAL BEHIND BACK

Assembly Protest

NEW DELHI, March 25.

It is understood that the Congress Party is giving notice of an adjournment motion for discussion in Legislative Assembly to-morrow, arising from Sir James Grigg's answer in the Legislative Assembly to-day, that the Tribunal on the financial relations between India and Burma is about to conclude its work.—A.P.

67 EAST BENGAL YOUTHS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 25.

In connection with the find of arms and ammunitions in a secluded house in Titaghur and arrest of 2 absconders and a girl from there in January last, the special branch police conducted further simultaneous searches this morning of a number of houses in North Calcutta and arrested about 67 youths, mostly college students hailing from Eastern Bengal.—United Press.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR GOLD BLOC

Belgian Adherence To Yellow Metal Is Only Matter Of Days

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.

The City is taking a very gloomy view of the future of the gold bloc, many quarters being of the opinion that the Belgian adherence to gold is now only a matter of days.

After Belgium, Italy and Switzerland are the most suspect, while there is a growing belief that Spain will shortly link up with the sterling.

The City's mistrust is expressed by the extraordinarily heavy discounts now being quoted, namely, three months' Belgas, Liras and Pessetas are now quoted at two Belgas, two and a half Lira and 1-3/4 Peseta discount respectively.

Meanwhile Belgium and Italy are only nomminal gold standard countries. Both are considerably under parity with Paris, which ought to lead to heavy shipments of gold to Paris and elsewhere except for the severe exchange restrictions now in operation.

Viceroy Flouts Assembly Again

KARACHI FIRING & PUBLIC INQUIRY

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons Sir Reginald Craddock requested for a full inquiry into the Karachi riot of March 18.

Mr. Butler replied that there would be full investigation by the Government of Bombay. The question whether any public inquiry into the adequacy of the precautionary and other measures taken by the civil authorities is desirable, will depend upon the results of the investigation.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WEST MINSTER

(Special Cable).
ROME, March 25.

Rev. Maq. D. D. Arthur Hinsley, Canon of the Patriachial Basilica of St. Peter's Rome, will probably be appointed Archbishop of Westminster in succession to the late Cardinal Bourne. The Pope's decision will be officially authorised on April 1.

Railway And Army Grants Restored

FINANCE MEMBER TALKS OF PEASANTS

Cites Fascist Economics To Show Failure Of Planning

NEW DELHI, March 25

Sir James Grigg, before replying to the debate on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, announced that the Governor-General had restored the cuts made by the Assembly reducing the demands for the Railway Board and the Army Department to Re. 1 each.

The announcement was received amidst cries of 'shame' by some members, mostly from the Congress benches.

Sir James Grigg said that the only point on which he agreed with the leader of the Opposition was in respect of the tendency to staleness at the end of a debate which lasted nearly a fortnight. Sir James maintained that Mr. Desai's analysis of the budget was not only malicious but was misleading and unfair. Mr. Desai's speech to-day was a political propaganda speech the like of which Mr. Desai delivered on all occasions, however appropriate or inappropriate. The speaker did not wish to deal with the political aspect.

THE CLOVEN HOOF

As for the financial points raised by Mr. Desai, the Finance Member agreed with the need for paying off the sterling debt as far as possible, but referred to the cloven hoof, in Mr. Desai's remarks suggesting postponement of the question of repudiation of debt to a more suitable occasion. Mr. Desai's remarks on the linking of the rupee to sterling showed a complete 'volte face.' It meant that the rupee was undervalued whereas the Congress and its commercial friends had been saying it was overhauled and they wished the rupee to sink until they had made their fortune.

Pandit Pant: We wish it to be left free.

Sir James Grigg: But you want that it should go in both directions at once (laughter).

Sir James next referred to Panndit Pant's speech, a not inconsiderable portion of which, he said, was devoted to mildly offensive personal remarks. He said: "Pandit Pant complained about my temerity in daring to be cheerful in a country like India and he attributed my cheerfulness to the fact that I have been left completely unmoved by what has been called the dismal science. Perhaps I may be allowed to give a somewhat garbled version of the story of Dr. Johnson's talk with a college friend who said: "You are a philosopher, Dr. Johnson, I have tried too in my time to be a philosopher, but cheerfulness was always breaking in." Well if you substitute the word economist for philosopher, I can say that too (laughter). Well if cheerfulness is one result of not being overimpressed by the bewildering nostrums of modern economists, I for one shall regard that as an additional inducement not to pay too much attention to them until they sing much more in unison than they are doing now."

Continuing Sir James Grigg said

(Continued on page 7).

ASSEMBLY DEBAT E REACHES WAR HEIGHT

Bhulabhai's Attack And Grigg's Retort

Congress Scheme Of Economic Self-Sufficiency Described As Communism

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 25.

To-day's debate in the Assembly proved of exciting interest. Dr. Khan Sahib who was to have delivered a two hour oration, cut it by half, and Mr. A. K. Fazl Haq also spoke not too long. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai took an hour and developed the theory of economic selfsufficiency of India as the goal of Congress Policy.

The Finance Member on the other hand took Pandit Fant's speech and Mr. Gupta's orations as his text to prove that Congress aimed at the Communistic doctrine which would enslave the people of India to a party caucus and that India's millions would prefer the present benevolent system of evolution to responsible Government within the British Empire to Communistic Dictatorship of the Congress.

He would protect India's industry but would let the industrialists exploit the consumers for their profit.

Sir James' speech was the most challenging address ever delivered by a Government Member and its reactions would be most interesting, more especially as he turned against the Congress the very phrase which Congressmen have used in the past against the Government namely "You can fool some people for all time and all people for sometime, but not all people for all time."

Pandit Pant retorted, "You have done so for 150 years."

Thus when the Assembly rose it was in the height of war fever and no doubt more of this will be heard on the third reading of the Finance Bill.

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Sir Nripendra Sircar, Leader of the House, announced a modification in the Government programme for the disposal of official business in the Legislative Assembly. He said that owing to the discussion of the Finance Bill taking longer time than expected, and owing to the fact that it was not possible to form an accurate idea of how long the supplementary demands would take, the Government proposed that after the motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill was disposed of, they would take up supplementary demands for grants, and after that, they would go on with the Finance Bill until its final disposal.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir suggested that the Government should let his motion for a Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Bill to be made immediately after the supplementary demands were voted. The motion would not take more than three minutes.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that he could not accept Sir Cowasji's optimistic statement, as anybody might get up and speak.

NO DUTY ON APRIL 1.

Mr. M. C. Rajah asked what would be the position relating to the Wheat and Rice Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar: This will be taken up after the Finance Bill There is a possibility—even a fair probability—that there will be no

(Continued on page 4

DIPLOMATS MEET AT BERLIN

Eastern Locarno Likely To Be Main Thorn

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

Mutual information rather than definite agreements are regarded in British circles as the main purpose of discussions while German diplomats divide the issues into those on which bargaining is possible namely, Air Pact and Navy and those on which agreement will be very difficult, namely, Conscription, Eastern Locarno and Austria.

The Colonies and Memel are unlikely to be discussed as the former complicate the issue and are not included in the purpose of Sir J. Simon's visit which is confined to European security, while Memel is regarded in British circles as an affair for the League.

Difficulties are not expected in connection with the air pact for which Germany is anxious, nor navy, regarding which she has at present moderate ambitions.

It is unofficially believed she is content with the total of 400,000 tons with submarines.

THE MAIN THORN.

The main thorn is Eastern Locarno. A high official told Reuter that the mutual assistance clause at present seemed quite unacceptable. Also Germany is not likely to abandon all her interests in Austria in which Herr Hitler himself is specially interested.

Regarding Conscription, it is pointed out that the figures of the new army are somewhat indecisive and that negotiations is possible.

It should be realised however, that Herr Hitler himself is likely to participate in anl decisions and his views do not coincide necessarily with the orthodox diplomatic opinion.

TALKS BEGIN.

Conversations opened at 10/30 a.m. in the Chancellery between Sir J. Simon, Capt. Eden, Sir Eric Phipps, Herr Hitler and Von Neurath Ribbentrop, the presence of the latter indication that disarmament conscription will be the chief topic of talks which continue with a break for lunch until late in the afternoon, after which Sir J. Simon and Capt. Eden will receive foreign press at 18/30 hours.—Reuter's Special.

Eastern Pact, A Source Of Danger!

German Attitude To Questions At Issue Restated

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, March 25

"The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" to-night recapitulates the German attitude to the various questions under discussions follows:—

1. ARMAMENTS: No discrimination. Germany ready to disarm or limit her armaments if others do the same.

2. EASTERN PACT: "Souce of danger." Germany does not want to risk being involved in other people's quarrels, nor that states whose geographical position does not justify it should participate in a regional agreement.

3. DANUBE PACT: Must not prevent natural relations developing between Germany and Austria or lead to other nations inttrvening the Austrian internal affairs.

4. AIR PACT: Germany's agreement to this is already made known.

5 LEAGUE OF NATIONS: No decision until "fundamental questions of security and equality have been settled."

"Must not become one-sided instrument of debate."

SIMON'S 500 YARD JOURNEY

(SPECIAL CABLE).
BERLIN, March 25.

Women's cries of "Heil" and the Nazi salute from men spectators greeted Sir John Simon when he drove from the British Embassy to the Chancellery for the conference with Herr Hitler. The police cleared the streets for Sir John's 500 yard journey along Wilhelsstrasse made in a luxurious black car.

Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden met the battery of talkie camaramen, and press photographers as they smilingly emerged from the Embassy.

CELEBRATE NATIONAL WEEK

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued an appeal for the observance of the National Week from April 6 to 13 as hitherto, pointing out that it is the sacred dutv of the people to keep alive the memory of national awakening.—A.P.

GERMAN POSITION

BERLIN, March 25

It is understood that a considerable part of this morning's conference was devoted to the full explanation by Herr Hitler of Germany's standpoint with regard to foreign matters, especially regarding the Eastern Pact. Sir John Simon put a number of questions with a view to further elucidating the points. Subsequently, the discussions covered a wider field. Conversations were still continuing at 5 p.m.

Herr Hitler was not present at the lunch given to Sir John Simon at the Embassy but took his lunch separately at the Chancellery.—Reuter.

SIMON-HITLER TALKS

BERLIN, March 25

Sir John Simon, Capt. Eden and Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps left the Chancellery after over three and a half hours' uninterrupted conversation.—Reuter.

CONVERSATIONS ADJOURNED TILL TO-MORROW

BERLIN, March 25

The Anglo-German conversations which were resumed at 4 p.m. were adjourned at 7-15 p.m. until to-morrow morning.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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Applications will be now considered for appointment of Agents to sell Carrons Teas throughout India on commission and salary basis. Apply stating previous experience. Carrons (India), Ltd. Post Box No. 142, Madras. (3893).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

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For Sale Show Cases and Wooden Racks for storage of Motor Accessories. Excellent opportunity for purchase at bargain price. Apply:—The Liquidator, The Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (3921).

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Public Notices

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Prize Fund for a prize of Rs. 2,500 to be awarded to the author of the best thesis on "The Social and Economic Disabilities of India and their Remedies."

Candidates should send in their applications to the Trustees (C/o. Mr. R. P. Masani, Wadia Trust, 120, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay) on or before 31st August. Each candidate should forward with his application 3 copies of synopsis of his thesis, and, if possible, the same number of copies of his preliminary introductory chapter.

The Trustees will consider the applications and select a candidate or candidates or invite any one else to whom the work of writing the thesis should be entrusted.

The selected candidate or candidates shall forward to the Trustees not later than twelve months from the date of his selection a complete copy of his paper and the prize will be awarded only if the thesis submitted is deemed worthy of it.

Bombay, 25th March 1935.
D. E. WACHA,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.
9839.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1935, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th March to 11th April, 1935 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 18th March, 1935.
9840

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GULBAI, daughter of Edalji Dadabhai Mistry has contracted to sell to our client Shri Hajur Narbheramji Maharaj Shri Ramniwas Gadipati of Shahpur, Memad the under-mentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, Mortgage, Trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Karelwady, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, situate at Karelwady, near Girgaum Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 New No. 270 old Survey No. 111 New Survey No. 5/8104 Cadestral Survey No. 2155 Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Ward No. 4091, Street No. 27 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by Street known as Karelwadi, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustomji Mahimwalla but at present belonging to Framroz Dadabhoy Katrak and on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Bezonji Framji Ballwalla but at present belonging to Revashanker Mulji Master.

Dated this 25th day of March 1935
DAMANIA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9838.

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The selected applicant will have to undergo a medical examination by the Company's Chief Medical Officer and be declared fit for service. He will be required to serve a probationary period of 6 months which period may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Chief Mechanical Engineer. On expiry of the probationary period he will, if satisfactory, be appointed in an officiating capacity until a permanent vacancy occurs.

The successful applicant will be required to reside in the Company's quarters when allotted, and to pay the usual rent therefor.

Applications with full particulars of experience and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be forwarded to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, to reach him not later than the 15th, April, 1935.

9837.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JUTHABHAI VISHRAM and BAI BHANIBAI, wife of the said Juthabhai Vishram have contracted to sell to our clients free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our Office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

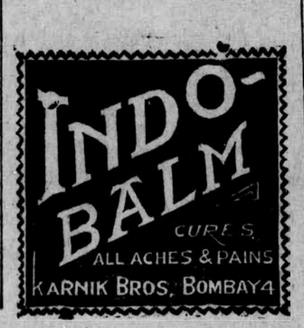
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at First Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (201) two hundred and one square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1685 New No. 8807, Old Survey No. 462 and New Survey No. 5205, Cadastral Survey No. 3095 of Bhuleshwar Division and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6546-6547 and Old Street Nos. 19-21 and 1 New Street No. 51 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narayan Vinayak Somne and another on or towards the West by the property of Shri Krishna Sadashivrao Chawathe on or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage.

Dated this 23rd Day of March, 1935.

MADHAVJI & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9836.



Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixty-First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 4th April, 1935 at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th March to 11th April 1935 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
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NURSE ACQUITTED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

Dwarakabai Sule, a Hindu nurse residing at the Corner of Sadhashiv Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay, was acquitted on Friday of a charge of living wholly or partly on the earnings of prostitution, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had not proved their case beyond reasonable doubt.

The woman was arrested by Sub-Inspector Jayawant of the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay Police on March 1.

SEQUEL TO SHARE CRISIS

Stock Exchange Vote Grant To Recoup Losses In Accordance With Promise

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held on Monday, the following resolution were passed:

(1) That the sum of Rs. 36,848-3-0 out of the sum of Rs. 1,29,038-4-9 standing to the credit of the special contingencies Reserve Fund created under the resolution of 11th December, 1933, be appropriated towards the loss of Rs. 36,848-3-0 incurred on the sale of the following shares:

Fazals	 68
Pearls	 264
Crescent	 283
Pabaney	 26
Indian Bleaching	 300
Indore Malwa	 33

(2) That, as from the 1st day of April, 1935, Clearing House Commission in Government securities and shares be charged at the rates which were prevailing prior to the 1st January, 1934.

(3) That the monthly fee of Rs. 5|- should be discontinued as from the 1st day of April 1935, and

(4) That the special contingencies Reserve Fund should be held as it now stands pending a further resolution in terms of the said resolutions of the 11th December, 1933.

LEAD PASSED OFF AS SILVER

Shroff Discovers Hoax And Arjuna Is Hauled Up Before Magistrate

Arjuna Diva Dodh arrested by the Dongri Police on Sunday night was placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday on a charge of cheating.

It is stated that the accused passed off a brass-lead necklace to a shroff doing business at Umerkhadi on March 4. But subsequently the complainant found that a hoax had been played on him and he immediately lodged a complaint in the police.

Khimji Jaga, a relative of the accused, coming to the accused's rescue made good the amount by paying him Rs. 240. But as the complainant did not want to compromise, Diva was again arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded for a period of seven days.

ALLEGED PICK-POCKET IN VICTORIA GARDENS

Mohammed Isac Abdul Rehaman was arrested on Sunday evening at the Victoria Gardens and placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday.

It is alleged that the accused picked the pocket of a visitor in the Gardens. The visitor was showing some of the beasts to his children, when the accused silently approached him and picked his pocket.

When the accused saw that the complainant had detected him, it is stated he quietly threw the pocket-book away.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of five days, pending further police inquiries.

FILM STAR WINS SUIT AGAINST EDITOR

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The High Court has decreed the suit brought by the Madan Theatres Limited against Mr. S. M. Jafari, Editor of "Khadim," an Urdu Journal, for libel by publishing a defamatory article against Jahnara Begum alias Miss Kajjan, a leading film artist in their employ and gave the plaintiffs Rs. 5,000 damages.

The High Court also granted Rs. 15,000 damages in a similar suit brought by Jahnara Begum against the defendant.

QUIT ORDER ON A.I.T.U.C. SECRETARY

NARAINGANJ, March 25.

Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, Secretary of All-India Trade Union Congress, who reached here yesterday, has been served with an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. directing him to leave Narainganj within six hours as in the opinion of the authorities he is causing disaffection among the employees of the Steamer Companies, leading to breach of public tranquility.—United Press.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, was presented with an address of welcome by the Yeotmal Municipality on Sunday evening. The address was read by Mr. T.S. Bapat, the President of the Municipality.

TERRIFIC CAR SMASH AT MAHIM

Returning Juhu Joy-Riders Meet With Serious Accident

FIVE IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

A party of four men and a lady who were returning home in a car from Juhu on Sunday night after a pleasure-trip met with a very serious accident near Shivaji Park on Lady Jamshedji Road.

It is alleged that Besharkhan Asadkhan, driver of the car, was driving at a very high speed and in a rash and negligent manner.

When the car reached the corner of the Wollen Mills at Shivaji Park, the driver wanted to turn to the left of the road.

It appears that the car was being driven at such a fast speed, that the driver could not do so successfully and the car went to the wrong side of the road and dashed against a lamp post.

The impact was so great that the lamp-post (30 feet high) was uprooted and lay on the ground broken into seven pieces.

The front portion of the car, including the engine and the radiator was completely smashed.

The car completely turned round and while it faced the East before the smash it faced the West after it.

All the occupants of the car excepting one who is alleged to have absconded after the impact are lying in a precarious condition in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Besharkhan Asadkhan, who is also lying in the Hospital was arrested by the Mahim Police.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, ordered him to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 400 till April 4.

MOTOR-DRIVER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Rupa Dada, a motor-driver, residing at Dhobi Talao, found lying unconscious near a building at Marine Lines on Sunday evening was taken to the G. T. Hospital the same evening where he died soon after admission.

It is thought that Dada might have been taken an overdose opium. The Coroner adjourned the inquest on the body.

WET WEATHER IN KASHMIR

POONA, March 25.

The low pressure area over Kashmir has passed away eastwards after causing local rain or snow there, and fairly widespread light thundershowers in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Local thunderstorm and rain have also occurred in Assam.

Yesterday's shallow low pressure area over west central India has moved eastwards and lies this morning over east central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Sibsagar, one and half inches; Dibrugarh and Tezpur, three quarters, Darjeeling, half inch; Sonamarg, two inches; Dras, one inch; Srinagar, half inch and Dalhousie and Murree quarter inch each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in the Kashmir. Thundershowers will extend in the East Central Provinces, East Central India, East United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-3-35.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.048 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.0 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

With the sanction of Mahatma Gandhi it has been decided to open a national school in the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith which the Government returned some time ago.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Cotton Loans To Continue In The States

DESIRE FOR ORDERLY MARKETING OF CROP

London And Continental Buying In Liverpool

GOOD DEMAND FOR EGYPTIAN COTTON

Bombay Mar. 25.

After the close of markets on Saturday, Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for U. S. Agriculture announced that cotton loans will be made on 1935 crop.

He did not specify the amount but said that the twelve cent. loans on 1934 crop will be extended indefinitely beyond their maturity and the Processing Tax will not be lifted. The administration's purpose is to provide adequate credit facilities to cotton growers to permit orderly marketing of cotton crop but the Commodity Credit Corporation will not make loans to any producer not co-operating in the cotton acreage reduction plan.

Mr. Cobb, chief of the A. A. A. has commenced obtaining signatures on acreage reduction contracts from farmers and by the middle of the next month a definite statement of loan value is expected.

Bombay, March 25.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by weakness of Wall-Street and long liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 10.95. The opening level was the highest for the day as there was utter absence of any important buying and prices declined 17 points from the opening level on general long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-Street market. May delivery reached the lowest level 10.76 when short covering came in and prices rallied 10 points from the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.20c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 11.14c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Renewed liquidation and hedge selling against unsold stocks of goods or cotton caused early in the nervousness with regard to the European situation and the unsettlement of foreign exchanges. Covering and trade buying checked the decline but demand later tapered off, the market fluctuating irregularly.

Reports that the southern senators favoured the continuance of Government loans, export bounties and the suspension of the proceeding taxes contributed to the rallies but traders were awaiting administrative action.

The house of Representative passed a bill exempting three-bale farmers from the Bankhead tax provisions but the measure is expected to meet strong opposition.

No weakening in the spot situation was reported and very little hedge selling followed Monday's break.

Meanwhile the market is fluctuating between the tightening of the spot situation and poor trade reports. The opinion is held that increased demand from consuming centres is needed to great confidence in sustained advances.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.) down	10.93—02
N. Y. May Lowest (10-51 a.m.) down	10.76—.19
Liverpool May Highest (11-45 a.m.) up	6.25+.14
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.) up	6.19+.08

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

Just after the close secretary for Agriculture indicated continued protection to farmers.

Prefer buying on decline only.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-42 a.m.: Liverpool good on strength of Uppers.

5-40 p.m.: New York market thin: Mr. Wallace denies that Process Tax will be lifted.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Congressional forces favouring currency reflation gaining strength under impetus growing popular demand.

New York.—Recommend buying on declines. Prefer buying near months.

New York.—Washington announces all cotton loans maturing July 31 will be renewed and adequate credit facilities furnished for new crop.

New York.—Consider statement of Secretary of Agriculture rather indefinite.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Market awaiting political developments abroad. Confidence gradually returning with trend market upwards.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of a point on Saturday with May 6.20. There was Continental, London and speculative buying which met with scattered local realising. Later on there was good trade buying and price fixing. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a rise of 13 to 14 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 6.45d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 14 points. At the close March was 5.57, May 5.57 and July 5.58.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was active demand for Egyptian Upper cotton in Liverpool market which gave better tone to other sections. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points with spot cotton 17 points up at 8.32. Uppers futures advanced 27 to 13 points and spot cotton prices were raised 22 points at 7.40.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was heavy short covering and fresh buying in the Alexandria market on Saturday which resulted in a sharp rise in prices. Sakels closed at a rise of 38 to 36 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 33 to 27 points.

BONUS BILL

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The anticipated veto by the President to the War-Veterans' Bonus Bill passed the previous day by the House of Representatives caused early long liquidation but trade buying checked any serious decline.

LOANS ON COTTON

After the close of the market, Secretary Wallace made a statement as follows:—"Cotton loans will be made on the 1935 crop". He did not specify the amount but said that the 12 cent loans of 1934 crop will be extended indefinitely beyond their maturity. The Administration's purpose was to provide adequate credit facilities to farmers to permit orderly marketing of the crop but Commodity Credit Corporation will not make loans to any producer not co-operating in the cotton programme. Another most controversial but far-reaching project of 4,880 million dollar public works programme was also approved by the House of Representatives and Senate by throwing out the amendment of Mr. Thomas to give mandatory powers to purchase silver against issuance of such currency. The passage of this huge spending bill which virtually amounts to an inflationary measure will uphold the President's influence and strengthen his activities especially in N. R. A.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

With regard to the announcement of the actual value of 1935 crop loan being withheld, it is stated that Mr. Cobb, Chief of the A. A. A. has commenced from 24th February obtaining signatures on acreage reduction contracts from farmers and as soon as he announces the result, which is expected by the middle of Appril, a definite statement on loan value is expected to be issued by the President. From the reduction contracts so far secured by Mr. Cobb, he is optimistically expecting a decrease of 35 per cent. from the case acreage level. With regard to the Continental political situation, the British mediation may perhaps ease the present tension by leaving an open door for German re-admission to the League.

With this outlook, we look for a moderate recovery in prices, though we must not forget the large Government holdings overhanging the market.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Following bullish American advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 222/8 on realising. It is said that the loan limit for 1935 crop is not fixed yet and the Processing Tax is to continue. Under the circumstances prices in New York market will not go much above 12 cents. The undertone of the market was good and there was increased demand for Broach J/A. delivery.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and the local market was quiet on long liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 220/8
Broach J/A 219/4
Oomra May 136/4
Oomra July 135/12
Bengal May 128/12
Bengal July 131/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 139	134	130	127	
Panjab	... 139	134	130	127	
Rajputana	... 142	136	131	128	
Oomra No 3	207	204	201	197	...
C P No. 1	225	222	219	215	...
C P No. 2	215	212	209	205	...
Broach No. 2	... 239	235	231	226	

READY COTTON ASLES

Bombay, March 25

50 S Karamshi Raman 12 on
52 A H Diyab Kotkapura 5 on
165 S Karamshi Rutlam 45 off
182 S Karamshi Chitorgarh 45 off
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amod 235
107 Narshi Nagshi Malkapur Bhavbhav
105 G G Kesha Akola 2 on
59 Viram Ladha Pachora 9 off
150 Samji Karamshi Jalna Bhavbhav
100 Gokaldas Dossa Okara 20 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 25

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F G	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F G	135
Wardha-Hingt	225
Nagpur/Savner	227
Pundhurna	212
Yeotmal	211
Arvi	210
Ellichpur	208
Amraoti-Berar	204/06
Khamgaon	206/08
Mulkapur	202/04
Khandesh	200/02
Jalna/Sailu	200/02
Burwah/Sanavad	207/210
Broach Fine	235
Punjab/American	268
Punjab/American mix	243
Kampala	368
Busoga	366
Jinja	364

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-3-35	This year.
Khandesh	4,108	195,827
Central India	2,656	75,373
Barsi and Nagar	1,119	81,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	814	33,372
Berar	5,274	288,693
Central Provinces	1,904	69,504
Total Oomras	15,875	744,585
Dholera	1,223	111,915
N.-W. Provinces	105	29,835
Rajputana	1,118	17,584
Sind-Punjab	3,187	262,767
Broach	6,920	85,814
Coompta & Dharwar	991	37,194
Westerns-Northerns	882	26,501
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	322	30,479
Persian	...	2,350
American	...	14,020
Egyptian and African	1,243	154,642
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	31,866	1,517,895

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-3-35	This year.
Europe	151	245,199
Japan and China	8,285	622,048
Coast Ports	500	16,432
Up-country by Rail	..	134,342
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	12,960
Total	8,936	1,030,981

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Broach A/M Op. 221; Highest 223; Lowest 220 3/4; Closing 222 1/2

Broach J/A. Op 218 3/4; Highest 220 1/2; Lowest 218 1/2; Closing 220 1/2

Oomra March Op. 197 1/2; Highest 200 1/4; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 200.

Oomra May Op. 195 1/4; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 197.

July Op. 198 1/4; Highest 198 1/4; Lowest 197; Closing 197.

Bengal March Op. 128; Highest 130; Lowest 128; Closing 130.

Bengal May Op. 129 1/2; Highest 131 3/4; Lowest 129 1/2; Closing 131 3/4

July Op. 134 1/2; Highest 134 1/2; Lowest 134 1/4; Closing 134 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 6 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 23 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 12 1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Favourable decision of the U. S. Senate to Senator Thomas Silver Bill influenced increased demand in the local silver market. Fagun delivery opened to-day at Rs. 73 and advanced to Rs 73/6 but later on the rise was checked by long liquidation. It is believed in some quarters in America that at the joint conference of both houses, the amendments to Silver Bill will not viewed favourably but we have to await definite news. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1-7 1/4 to-day. The gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready gold	36	3	0
Fagan delivery	35	3	3
Chaitra delivery	36	3	6
Ready silver	66	2	6
Fagun delivery	73	5	0
Chaitra delivery	73	11	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 23

March	59.50—20
May	59.75—15
July	60.20

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar. 23

Spot Silver prices closed unchanged at 59 cents.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 25.

B. C. RATE
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Ready March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April/5/32 May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 280 3/4 nominal
Banks selling T T 278 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 276 3/4 nominal
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 542
Banks buying D D 552
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 52 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 87 3/4
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.77 1/8 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 25th inst.
Java/London 7.06 25th inst.
London/Paris 72.34 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 20.10 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 14.74 1/2 23rd inst
London/Italy 57.93 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 11.88 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.77 1/8 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.06 1/2 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-6-5 1/2 22nd inst. £7-6-1 23rd
Silver London Ready 27 3/16 22nd inst. 27 3/8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 27 5/16 22nd inst. 27 1/2 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1/4 22nd inst. 59 1/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 22nd inst. 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 11/16 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mons 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 144 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1935 222—Liverpool May 1935 6.19 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1935 222—New York May 10.86 Rs. 29 at Cross Rate 4.77 1/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 25

Wheat	4,775 cwts.
Linseed	7,963 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	15 cwts.
Gingellyseed	561 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,285 cwts.
Castorseed	449 cwts.
Rice	7,756 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,568 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,274 cwts.
Gram	1,553 cwts.
Joowar	1,485 cwts.
Barley	3 cwts.
Bajree	1,672 cwts.
Coal	3,187 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 23-3-35	4034000	6732000
Receipts yesterday 23-3-35	2000	12000
Exports to date 23-3-35	3640000	6048000
Stock at Ports 22-3-35	2376000	3180000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-3-35	557000	1673000
Stock at Liverpool 22-3-35	830000	1053000
Visible Supply 22-3-35	5525000	7397000
Quantity in sight 22-3-35	7204000	10487000
Quantity out of sight 22-3-35	6697000	9643000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	56
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel. and Tel.	102
Western Union Telg	23
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
New York Central	13 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	9
Union Pacific R R	88
National Distillers	26
Radio B. Pfd.	39
Bethelehem Steel	94
United States Steel	29
American Smelting	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvester	37
General Motor	28
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N. J	38
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	18 3/4
National Dairy	14

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th March	5,111
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,468,647
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,406,585
Increase	62,062

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, March 25

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	2050	24700
Oomra March	12400	23700

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Mar. 24.

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 16, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 14, 15
Tilseed Rs. 38, 44
Linseed Rs. 19, 20
Tuar Rs. 20, 22
Lintal Rs. 15, 17
Jawar Rs. 12, 18
Bajara Rs. 15, 17
Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 15
Ajavan Rs. 16, 17
Dhana Rs. 15, 17
Oil Cakes Rs. 17, 18
Cotton seed Rs. 12, 14
Chilies Rs. 100, 140
Ghee Rs. 240, 250
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 76, 85
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 73
Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 Lbs. Rs. 218
Cotton Nimadi opening per Candy of 784 Lbs. Rs. 219, 220
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/3
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/8
Satan per than —
Hukumchand 4
Bhandari 4/4
Swadeshi 3/12
Rajkumar 4
Malwa 3/12
Kalyanmal 4
Binod 3/15
Tea rates per lbs.—
Lipton 10 as to 1/10
Brook Bond 8 as to 1/4
Chandra Brand 7 as to 1/10
Shares.—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd L. State Mills 35
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 87
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 176
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 112
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 101
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 2
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 150
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd. 20
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 30
10 Hukumchand Jnit Ltd. 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 37/8
Silver per 100 tolas 60

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 25

Ready Javas Rs. 13-1
Shipment March Rs. 3-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-3
Shipment June Rs. 3-10-9
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-11-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-12-9
Carimbs Rs. 3-6
Kesar Rs. 13-14
Saraya Rs. 13-4-6
Purtabpur Rs. 13-4
African Rs. 13-4
Java Spot F3.50

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 24

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32; Highest Rs. 32/8; Lowest Rs. 31/13; Closing Rs. 31/15

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 41/11; Highest Rs. 42/7; Lowest 41/7; Closing Rs. 41/10/6

Cotton seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/9; Highest Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 23/13

Impressive Buying In Shares

Tata Steels Record Sharp Recovery

BETTER FEELING ALROUND

BOMBAY, March 25.

As anticipated, the local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day. Owing to extraordinary meeting trading commenced at about 1-45 p.m. and the session closed at 2-30 p.m. During this brief period there was impressive buying. Tata Steel Shares which recorded big drop on Saturday registered a sharp recovery. There was general buying and optimistic feeling was in evidence in all sections. Government Securities were also firm on active covering and some buying. Recent drastic liquidation strengthened the position of the market and bull operators were again active with large buying orders. Thousands of shares changed hands and bears were forced to cover their unprotected sales. The market looks like improving further and it will be advisable to buy on all weak markets.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 25.

100	Ahm. Advance	305 0
500	Bom. Cotton	45 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	891 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	293 12
100	Central India	350 0
100	Gokak	210 0
100	Coorla	112 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	390 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Colaba	130 12
1000	Hindustan	1,885 0
100	Indore	90 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	75 0
100	Kohinoor	208 12
250	Laxmi	730 0
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1300 0
250	Model	67 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	163 12
100	Oosmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2600 0
50	Simplex	91 4
100	Swadeshi	210 0
100	Swan	70 0
25	Tata	18 0
500	Vishnu	1475 0
1000	Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	35 4
500	Imperial	1530 0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	380 0
50-100	India	121 4
5	Union	5 12

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 4
70	Gwalior	130 0
160	Indian	426 4
40	Katni Def.	1465 0
100	Katni Ord.	417 8
75	Okha	228 2
10	Punjab	28 8
100	Shahabad	436 4
70	United	85 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 12
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1662 8
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bom. Tram.	160 15
	Bom. Suburban	177 4
10	Broach	12 8
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 5
100	Surat	198 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar 25.

Century 295, 293, 296, 293
Bom. Dyeing 882, 886, 891
Kohinoor 205, 210, 207, 208
Central India 354, 350, 352, 350
New Great 160, 165, 163
Simplex 90, 91
Swadeshi 210, 211, 210
Bundi 47, 46/12, 47, 46/4
I Cement 431, 426, 430, 426
Punjab 28/12, 28/8
Shahabad 437, 436
Andhra 1660, 1652, 1662
Tata Hydro 168/2
Tata Power 1565, 1595, 1585, 1582/8, 1595
Tram. Ord. 160/15
T Steel Dfd. 655, 670, 660, 665, 673
T Steel Ord. 146, 147, 146/8, 147/8, 147, 148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 168
Bellapur 312, 313, 310, 311, 307, 303
B Steam 297
B Burma 401, 398, 400, 396, 397

100	Tata Hydro	168 2
1000	Tata Power	1595 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100	Amr. Patty	118 0
100	C. Province	90 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	68 8
100	Mandhra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 3
100	Sara Siraiguage	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	30 4
30	Tata Steel Defd.	673 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	308 12
250	Bombay Steam	297 8
125	Bombay Burma	397 8
15	Bombay Burma Contry	121 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-0
50	Bombay Telephone	117 4
160	Indian	151 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	535 0
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	500 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	590 0
1000	Port Canning	10 12
15	Scindia	76 0
30	Tata Construction	19 4
25	Tata Oil	

REFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	522 8
	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	Tata Power	1405 0
5	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	168 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/8
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES).

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/9 and advanced to Rs. 93. At this level there was some profit-taking.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Final Dividend Of 6 P. C.

The local office of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. has received telegraphic advice from its Head Office in London informing that the Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 6 per cent on the shares of the Bank for the half year ending the 31st December 1934 making 12 per cent for the year less Income Tax; £10,000 has been written off Landed and House Property a/c and £172,000 has been carried forward.

MAHARANI OF DINAJPUR DEAD

DINAJPUR, March 22.

Maharani Snehalata Devi, of Dinajpur, died to-day at her Calcutta residence in Ballygunge. She was taken there last December and was placed under the treatment of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy. Keen sympathy is felt for her husband, the Hon. Maharaja Jagadish Nath Roy. Reference was made in the local courts which remained closed for the remaining hours of the day.

The Maharani was 32 years of age and left behind her parents, husband, a son and five daughters.

The Bar Association adopted a resolution to-day, offering condolences to the Maharaja Bahadur and other members of the bereaved family.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 20 POINTS

Government Loans To Be Continued For New Crop

GOLD WEAK BUT SILVER AND OTHER METALS STRONG

Wheat And Linseed Quiet But Jute Steady

BOMBAY, March 25

On Monday, cross rates maintained a steady tone.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm on account of heavy buying and short covering as a result of the reassuring announcement by Senator Wallace that Government loans will be continued for the new crop.

GOLD WEAK BUT SILVER VERY FIRM

London gold was weak but silver was very firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet on account of bull liquidation.

METALS VERY FIRM

Metals ruled very firm but rubber remained unchanged. Jute was very steady.

BETTER ENQUIRY IN GILTEDGEDS

The London Stock Exchange showed some easiness despite early feeling of cheerfulness. Giltedged securities displayed improved sentiment on some better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, March 25

Previous closing	10.86
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	11.06
Difference	+20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, March 25

Previous closing	6.24
To-day's opening	6 23
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6 28
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 225

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 25

Sentiment brightened up considerably to-day following Senator Wallace's reassuring announcement that Government loans for the new crop will be continued as a result of which prices rose sharply on good covering demand and trade and foreign buying. However the uncertainty with regard to the export situation and the gloomy position of the textile industry are giving cause for anxiety with traders operating with some restraint awaiting further developments.

Trading in May commenced at 10.93 i.e. 7 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on fairly good buying and higher Liverpool advices while later on spot house buying and covering together with smaller offerings, prices further improved to 11.05. At this level the market became somewhat quiet but the undertone continued very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.06 with a rise of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 25

The following were the opening ranges.

May (10.93/10.92) 10.93/10.92
July (10.98/10.97) 10.99/10.98
October (10.67/10.67) 10.61/10.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.29) 6.24
American July (6.24) 6.19
Egyptian March (8.02) 7.94
Egyptian July (8.00) 7.92

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 25 10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May improved from Rs. 222-4 to Rs. 223-4 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 223-4 with New York futures 17 points up

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, March 25

Jutes were steady. In coals limited turnover resulted. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous Bengal-Assam Steamship marked down from 228/8 to 215, while others were unchanged. Government securities were steady at decline. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 92/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 101/9; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 105/4; 5 per cent Loan 1935 100/12; 5 per cent 1945/55 116/7 small lot; 5 per cent 1940/43 109 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/11.

Bank: Imperial Fully paid 1548 small lots.

Coals: Bengal 260 small lot; Bengal Nagpur ordy 46/12 small lots; Rewa Coal Fields 14/14; West Jamuria 13.

Jutes: Auckland 260/8 small lots; Bally 247/8; Champdany 200 small lot; Fort William 378; Hastings pref 20/8 Howrah 61/14; India 445; Kamarhatty 612; Kanknarrah 533; Kinnison 731 small lot; National 25/4 small lot; Nuddea 67; Orient 213/8; Standard 392.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/12 cum div; Bengal Iron 4/4; B I Corpn ordy 2/14 ex div; Britannia Biscuits 7/6; Indian Rubber Manufacturers 13/4; Indian Wood Products 33/6; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 118 small lot; Titaghur Paper defd 9/2; Murree Brewery 201 small lot; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 314; Rubber Glenealy 2.00; Tea: Jutlibari 10/4; Debentures: 5 per cent 1916/45 India General Navigation 106/8.+A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 25

Previous closing	4.77 1/8
To-day's opening	4.76 1/4
To-day's closing	4.78

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 25

Previous closing	4.77 1/8
To-day's opening	4.77 1/8
To-day's closing	4.77 15/16
Difference	+.00 13/16

FRANC RATE

London, March 25

Previous closing	72,31
To-day's opening	72.37
To-day's closing	72 47
Difference	+.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.77-1/8 and then rose to 4.77-5/16 subsequently on better support improving to 4.77-7/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.77 15/16.

Franc opened at 72.37 and then advanced slightly to 72.40 further appreciating to 72.46.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 72.47.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 25

The market closed uncertain

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 3/8d.	27 7/8d.
Spot	27 1/2d.	28d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 25

Gold per ounce (£7-6-1) £7-5-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, March 25

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 25 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.46 1/2) 5.48 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.10) 36.10
Berlin on Bombay	(0.90 1/2) 0.90
London on Shanghai	(1-7 5/32) 1-7 1/4
London on Milan	(57.93) 58.31
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 25

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/2, 73/3 and 73/9. The market displayed considerable steadiness to-day on better China cables which induced a good deal of speculative buying and covering while subsequently firmer London cables brought in renewed covering and buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/3, 74/4 and 74/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/2, 36/2/3 and 36/3/3. Prices showed a somewhat reactionary tendency on quieter foreign advices while the steadiness of franc also induced some selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/15, 35/15/3 and 36/0/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 63-3/8, July 64-5/8 and October 66-3/4. There was very little doing in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad but the tone kept fairly steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.93-1/2. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, March 25

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.09. Prices thereafter steadily declined on foreign selling and liquidation influenced by unfavourable outside cables with the price falling to 11.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 25

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £213 sellers. Firm) £215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Strong) No buyer £12 1/4 strong.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £32 1/2 to £33

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 15/16) £17 sellers

Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/2

Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/16) 5 5/16 paid and value

April-June (5 5/8) 5 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£11 1/4) £14 1/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, March 25

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 12 noon	6 8 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 0
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 8 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 25

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 4 9
Linseed May	6 8 3

The tone was quiet.

GENERAL INCLINATION TO AWAIT ANGLO-GERMAN TALKS

SHARP ADVANCE IN COPPER, LEAD & TIN

Wheat Sharply Lower On Large Offers From France

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 25

Although rather more confident feeling prevailed there was general inclination to await news regarding Anglo-German conversations and Stock Exchange markets became rather uncertain.

In Commodities there was a large turnover in copper which advanced sharply despite large profit taking on reports that an agreement has been reached in New York.

Lead spelter was strong and active and tin was higher but wheat, was sharply lower on large offers of French denatured wheat at low limits.

Wall Street opened irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday March 15, £96 1/4
Monday March 18, £95 1/2
Tuesday, March 19 £95 1/2
Wednesday, March 20, £95
Thursday, March 21, 94 1/2
Friday, March 22, £94

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 25

Markets generally ruled firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Giltedgeds were in a brighter sentiment. Industrials generally were steady but business was restricted. The general tone was rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share 4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 5/4
Musical Industries (28-0) 28-0
Princhin Johnson (39-10 1/2) 38-4 1/2 Ex Div
Imperial Chemical (36-6) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-3) 9-3
Woolsworth New Ford (101-10 1/2) 102-9
Realisation 1930 (90) 89-6
Dunlop Rubber (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
University Ordinary (27-0) 26-6
Ford Motors (30-0) 31-0
Cables and Wireless (5 1/2) 5 1/2
British America Tobacco (112-6) 111-3
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-0) 130-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (89-3) 89-0
Bredurd Dyers (8-3) 8-0
British Celonese (8-6) 8-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-0
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-7 1/2 Ex Div
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 24 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (£6-0) £6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 25 3 30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£83 1/2) £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108 7/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£117) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 3/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2 Ex Div
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (50-9) 51-0
Rand Mines (160-0) 158-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 37-6
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 3-9
Shell Transport (48-9) 50-3
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£17 1/2) £17 1/2
L M Ford (£18) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/4) £21 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134) £131
London Board G Stock (£97) £96 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (275-0) 271-3
Goddar New (202-6) 200-0
Modar New (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (277-6) 271-3
Union Corporation (153-9) 153-9
Spring Mines (187-6) 183-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 25

General Motors (dol 28 5/8) dol 28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 1/4) dol 9 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 30 1/4) dol 29
U S Steel Preference (dol 77 1/2) unquoted.

NO RESERVE BANK RATE

Standard Rate Will Be That Of Imperial Bank For Present

CALCUTTA, March 25.

A communique states that in accordance with the programme announced on October 4th, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India will begin on 1st April by taking over the machinery to enable it to perform the duties prescribed by the Act, but will not assume its full banking functions until 1st July when the accounts of the scheduled banks will be taken over.

At the beginning it will administer the currency department, purchase of sterling and other currency functions of the Government of the same basis as the Government are now doing and will not make advances or undertake other banking business.

Under these circumstances there will, for the present, be no Reserve Bank rate and the standard bank rate for India will be the Imperial Bank rate, which the latter will continue to publish.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

should India import 34 crores worth of textiles from foreign countries and then put herself to the necessity of exporting 34 crores worth of raw produce? India had already supplied two-thirds of her requirements in respect of cloth. Why should the remaining one-third be found difficult? Why should Mr. Mody have gone and entered into a pact with Lancashire in order that his name might be immortalised?—A. P.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS

Mr. Mody: "Come to my place and I will teach you economics."

Mr. Desai: I stand in no need of learning economics from you. It is the last thing that I should learn from a man who, the glorified Secretary to the Millowners' Association, calls himself President of the Association and under that guise comes to this House, he himself being not a millowner (non-official cheers.).

Mr. Mody cried out: "I will answer that vulgar statement too."

Mr. Mody was going to say something more when the Congress Member cried out 'order'.

Mr. Mody shouted, 'stop'

Mr. Paliwal and Mr. Satya Narain Sinha said, "shut up".

Mr. Mody: Come outside and I will make you shut.

Several Members said: Come out.

Mr. Desai proceeded with his speech and order was restored.—United Presss.

NO CHARITY

Mr. Desai proceeding asserted that England and Japan would buy India's raw cotton in any case if they needed and pointed out that they were not purchasing out of charity. And if there was excess of cotton cultivation, then India could utilise a portion of the area of cultivation for cultivating food products which were needed by the hungry millions. The Congress stood for a policy of self-sufficiency for India and did not want exports and imports to be swelled unnecessarily for the purpose. Mr. Desai largely agreed with Mr. Milligan's views on planned economy and said: "I would rather be a Socialist with Mr. Milligan, than a freetrader with Sir James Grigg." It was the business of Government to co-ordinate relations between the industrialist and agriculturist. The policy of discriminating protection, although it meant a burden on the taxpayer, was right. The Congress stood for Socialisation of all key industries and all public utility services.

Sir James Grigg spoke for an hour putting forward a powerful defence of the Government's financial, economic and fiscal policy.

The Assembly then agreed to the motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Borrowing Policy Of Govt. Is Designed For India's Bondage

(Continued from page 1).

duty on wheat and rice on April 1.

Sir Cowasji said that his motion related to a community which had never before approached the House for any special consideration, and he regretted that the Government raised objection to the programme previously agreed upon. He spoke on behalf of all parties in assuring the Government that there would be no discusison.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I have not the slightest doubt that my friend honestly believes that the motion will be finished in 3 or 4 minutes. We have had some experience of how these assurances are kept because there is no control over other people.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Satyamurti raising a point of order said that business once entered on the agenda paper could not be altered except by the vote of the House.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that there was nothing in the Standing Orders to force the Government to make a particular motion, just as, on a non-official day, several motions were not made in order to allow discussion on another motion. He had made the statement to give an idea of the Government's mind, so that the House might not be taken by surprise.

Sir Cowasji: You cannot compel me not to move my motion (Laughter).

President: In the case of private members, if a motion is not made, it lapses. Will that not happen to a Government motion

Sir N. N. Sircar said that Government motions stood in a different category.

The President said that he thought the House would not go beyond consideration of the Finance Bill to-day but if the occasion arose, he would give a ruling on the point.

The President announced that the following had been elected as members of the Public Accounts Committee:—

Messrs. B. Das: Satyamurthi, Ranga, Thein Maung Ramsay Scott, Sher Muhamed, Bhai Parmanand and Sir Mahomed Yakub

FINANCE BILL DEBATE.

Consideration of the Finance Bill was resumed. Dr. Khan Sahib welcomed the "golden opportunity" to tell the House the other side of the picture regarding the Frontier people, as, in the past, they had heard only one side of the picture, namely, that presented by members nominated by the Government.

AFRIDI RAIDS

Dr. Khan questioned the wisdom of the forward policy which cost enormously and said that for a very much smaller expenditure they could bring about a reconciliation among the Afridis. The majority of raids were committed, not by tribal people, but by outlaws who were known to the Police. Dr. Khan suggested to the Government to remove them from this country, and said that they were more or less outlaws.

Proceeding, Dr. Khan gave a series of instances in which, according to him, soldiers and the police had committed excesses.

The Army Secretary, at one stage, said that it was very difficult for any member to reply on the basis of these small instances and asked Dr. Khan to desist from going into the details of such incidents.

Dr. Khan, however, referred to a few more, involving restrictions on individuals for alleged connection with the Red Shirt movement, and the supply of inadequate clothing and diet to certain Red Shirt prisoners in one jail. At present there was no political activity on the Frontier, and yet many of the Red Shirts arrested had not been released. In Dr. Khan's opinion it was not advisable to appoint medical men as Superintendents of jails.

CONGRESS REFLECTS COUNTRY

Mr. A. K. Fazul Haq said that officials, had by their administration, alienated the sympathy of almost every community and class in India.

Mr. Fazul Haq continuing said that Government should not ignore the views of the Congress, as, however antagonistic the Government might feel towards it, the Congress really reflected the views of India.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer urged a reduction in various taxes and declared that the low rate of borrowing was not due to Government's credit, but due to the economic depression. He also considered the allotment of Rs. 1 crore for rural work as ill-considered and a mere counterblast to Mahatma Gandhi's village uplift movement and urged that, instead of wasting this money on officials salaries, taxes should be reduced.

BHULABHAI HITS BACK

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that he was addressing a stale and tired House and almost had the feeling of staleness himself. However, he owed it to the House to state the broad principles of national financial policy, for which his Party stood, so that stray remarks of stray speakers might not be taken advantage of by the Treasury Benches, for drawing wrong conclusions

Dealing first with the attitude of the Government to the majority vote of the House, Mr. Desai said that the Government of India Act nowhere imposed obligation on the Government to disregard such a vote. The mere existence of powers to do what the Executive thought should not lead to the abuse of powers. The Finance Member had described the speaker's analysis of his budget as malicious. Mr. Desai stated that if it represented the reaction on the mind of the Finance Member of bitter truth, which the Finance Member had described on behalf of Mr. Desai better than Mr. Desai himself, then he pleaded guilty to the charge. The Finance Member had referred them to provincial budgets and had stated that, while the central budget was for self-preservation, the provincial budget provided for self-government.

"CORRECT DESCRIPTION!"

Indeed, declared Mr. Desai this was a correct description of the central budget, for it preserved those on the Government benches and as for the rest, they kept the people as a skeleton so that they would just be able to pay taxes. It never occurred to the Finance Member that the minimum standard of living in India fell fifty times short of that in England and he hoped that the recent visit of Sir James Grigg to the villages would have impressed him in this regard.

Analysing the Bombay Provincial Budget, Mr. Desai said that, considering the portion spent for education, agriculture and sanitation, the Government stood self-condemned, that in 150 years it could not raise the literacy to eight per cent. Indeed the present process was parasitic and he was prepared to face quicker death than through a bleeding process (Applause). Surely the Government could not claim that their function was merely to administer and police the country.

Taking the instance of the army, he asked whether no country in the world, where the Englishmen did not rule, possessed its own army and commanders. The question must be looked at purely from the point of view of India. Then there would be no difficulty in training an army commanded by Indians.

BORROWING POLICY

Mr. Desai referred to the borrowing policy and maintained that it was being carried on in a manner so as to keep India under the political and military domination of England. India would have started after the war without any sterling debt, but for the gift of £125 millions made by India to Britain and India's credit and debit sides might have cancelled against each other. And 100 millions out of the were given away without even a vote of the Central Legislature. It was best not to incur any debt whatever in any foreign country. The Congress stood for the policy of internal borrowing, if borrowing was at all needed.

GOLD EXPORT

Mr. Desai criticised the unrestricted export of gold and said that President Roosevelt could be laughed at, but the results of his policy could not be wiped out from the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was certainly much more responsible than Sir James Grigg. Issuing paper money against actual accumulation of gold could be no evil at all. It would have the advantage of giving relief in depreciated prices of the natural products of India. India must, therefore, conserve as much gold as possible. Checking the flow of gold from India would not do the least harm either to the stability of India's currency or credit and would, indeed, to some extent, relieve the fall in price of commodities.

Proceeding Mr. Desai referred to the argument that India should export in order to import and said he did not agree with this as India could be thoroughly happy and self-sufficient. Why

(Continued in Cols 4 & 5)

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 6, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 20, 1353
Parsi: Meher 21, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 38m
Sunset: 6h 51m
High Tide: 2-47 16-10
Low Tide: 9-11 21-42

All-India Insurance Companies Conference, C. J. Hall, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, March 28

Children's Aid Society: Annual meeting in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall at 6 p.m. H E. the Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Colombo on March 22 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 26.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday March 28 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office, Parel.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

TARIFF BOARD AND WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of Woollen Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Ludhiana, at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

TARIFF BOARD OFFICE

The office of the Indian Tariff Board will close in Bombay on the afternoon of March 26 (to-day) and will reopen in Mahableshwar (to-morrow) on March 27. All communications intended for the Board should be addressed to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Mahableshwar, Bombay Presidency.

PLEASURE CRUISE TO VERSOVA.

There was a record crowd on the Versova cruise organized by the B. S. N. Co. Ltd., on "Jamshedi Navroz." Besides a party of two hundred school children, there were very nearly 250 other excursionists who enjoyed the cruise thoroughly and expressed themselves completely satisfied with the arrangements made for their comfort and entertainment on board. It may be of interest to the general public to learn that in view of this encouraging response, the B. S. N. Co. contemplate running pleasure cruises to places of interest such as Bassein, Dahanu (for Gholvad) Umbergaon (for Sanjan) and Daman (for Udwada).

These cruises will doubtless prove popular with the Parsi community who visit these places in large numbers every year.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Forbidden Territory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—Variety and Picture "Mary Stevens, M.D." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"College Rhythm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Missar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Neela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"The Thin Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Tower Orchestra, conducted by W. Arthur Clarke, Relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. Sports Talk.* 8-45 p.m. The Gossip Hour—6th Edition. Compered by Cecil Madden. Consisting of novelties, visitors, characters, music, and types, followed by a dramatic sketch "There is one S. O. S." by S. E. Reynolds. 9-15 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Emelie Hooke (Soprano) Albert Voorsanger (Violin). Relayed from the pavilion, Torquay. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. "Here, There and Everywhere." Journeyings in harmony songs and laughter. Presented by William MacLurg. 10-45 p.m. The Wireless Military Band. Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnel. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (Gujarati records). 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. A Columbia Variety Show. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co. Ltd. The B B C Dance Orchestra. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Ladies Hour. Talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p. m. Dance music. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-30 p.m. The Language Game (English). 8-45 p.m. Time signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

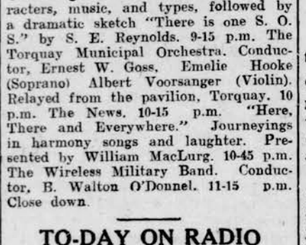
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
VARIETY & PICTURES!
ON THE STAGE
THE WORLD-TOURING
RUSSIAN ADAGIO DANCERS

THE OLYMPIC DUET
DOROTHY DUEGOFF
in
Thrilling Acrobatic Turns including
"LEAP OF DEATH"
ON THE SCREEN
KAY FRANCIS
in
"MARY STEVENS, M.D."
The Private Life Of A Lady Doctor!

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow Only
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 O'clock Matinees.



THE CAPITOL
FROM SAT., MARCH 30.
Prof. W. Doorlay's
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
Europe's most modern novel and largest travelling entertainment!
ENTOURAGE OF 35!
23 GIRLS—12 MEN—12 NATIONALITIES—CHORUS OF CUTIES!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2
(including tax)
Plans open at the Theatre.

Dr. Fernandez, son of Major Fernandez of Bombay, arrived by the Italian boat on Monday morning.

Bombay City Fathers Adjourn

TO PROTEST AGAINST KARACHI FIRING

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of sympathy towards those who lost their lives in the Karachi Firing last Tuesday and also as a protest against the firing.

Under the Municipal Act no reason is given for adjournment motion nor any speeches allowed. Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha after the minutes of the last meeting were signed moved to adjourn the house. Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the motion.

Mr. H. M. Chowna expressed his surprise at the mentality of the mover as well as the seconder for bringing the adjournment motion without intimating to the members previously. According to rules and procedure, adjournment motions were brought in connection with the death of sitting members only. Besides, the adjournment in the present case, he said, was brought as a protest against the firing at Karachi. If they adjourned, it would be tantamount to encouraging these people of Karachi who were responsible for the trouble.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram raised a point of order whether Mr. Chowna could make a speech.

The Mayor asked Mr. Chowna to close his speech or to be brief.

Mr. Chowna before sitting down again asked the House to throw out the proposition.

The adjournment motion was however passed with an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ALL INDIA HISTORY CONGRESS

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan To Preside Over Poona Session

An Allahabad correspondent writes:

The Congress of Indian Historians, technically designated as All-India Modern History Congress, is going to meet at Poona next June. This is the first association of historians of India convened for the purpose of organising and stimulating research work in Medieval and Modern Indian History.

Mr N. C. Kelkar, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee which has unanimously elected Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan as the President of the Congress.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay will open the Congress

HELP KARACHI FIRING VICTIMS

M. L. C's Appeal To 'Bombay Sisters' To Organise Relief

Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, M.L.C. writes:—

I make an earnest appeal to my sisters in Bombay to inaugurate Karachi Tragedy Relief Fund for the sufferers in the firing incident. The widows and orphans of the persons killed, the dependants of those who are still under medical treatment in the hospital, or who have been maimed for life, cannot be properly looked after unless there is some permanent fund for the purpose.

Indian women are best suited for this sort of work and I have every hope that they will organise this humanitarian work all over the country.

LLOYD TRIESTINO AGENT RETIRES

Mr. A. C. Webb, Bombay Agent of Messrs Lloyd Triestino N. Co., will be sailing by s.s. 'Conterosso' this week to take charge as Joint Agent of the United Italian Lines Agency Ltd., London

He has been a very popular agent and the reputation of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino N. Co. in India to-day has been enhanced on account of his personal popularity with the Indian public particularly. In recognition of his services a knighthood was recently conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Italy.

Mr. W. Denso, the present agent general has been equally popular, and always takes care to see passengers are treated with a uniform courtesy. Both of them have proved to be great assets to Messrs. Lloyd Triestino N. Co.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Pandit Santanam Elected President

The seventh annual general meeting of the Association of Indian Life Assurance Companies was held on Monday, in the new building of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Company, Bombay, with Mr. Jones, Manager, The Oriental Insurance Company in the chair.

The Report and accounts for the year 1934, presented by Mr. J. M. Cordeiro, Secretary of the Association, were passed and new office-bearers were elected. President: Pandit K. Santanam, Lakshmi Insurance Company, Lahore. Vice-President: Mr. S. B. Cardmaster, New India Assurance Company, Bombay. Secretary: Mr. Byramji Hormusji, Zenith Insurance Co., Bombay.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee:—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Jupiter General Insurance Company; Mr. Jones, Oriental Insurance Company; Mr. J. M. Cordeiro, Bombay Mutual Assurance Company; and Mr. Fozdar, Asian Insurance Company.

The guests were then entertained to Tea, by Mr. Cordeiro and the catering was done by Mr. A. Coomba.

HINDI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Premchand Urges Students To Become Speakers

The inaugural meeting for opening the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Class was held on Saturday at the Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay. Smt. Suvratadevi Ram Narain presided and Sjt. Premchand Editor, "The Hans", Benares, delivered the inaugural address on 'Literature and Life'.

At the outset, Sjt R. Sankaran, the Pracharak gave an account of the progress of the Hindi activity in the city

"Upto now we were only holding classes for the preliminary courses upto the Rashtra Basha Examination. To-day we are taking a greater responsibility by organising this Visharad Class", he said. He also thanked the Hindi scholars who have offered to teach in this class and hoped that others would also give their co-operation.

In the course of his speech Mr. Premchand said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to see women are more enthusiastic about Hindi than men. By making this observation, I do not mean to insinuate that men may be less interested. The medium of Hindi as the National language is bound to appeal to anyone with a nationalistic outlook.

In this connection, I would like to emphasise the need for increasing the speaking-capacity of an individual in Hindi. It is a matter of every-day experience that the best-read man is not always able to express himself orally. So I would like to draw the attention of my young friends that having come upto the Visharad standard they must try to become good speakers.

It is only by encouraging mutual discussion on topics of common interest that this capacity could be improved.

The subject that has been selected for this occasion is "Literature and Life". The basis of Literature is Life. Literature is the outcome of deep feeling. When you feel strongly about anything, you give expression to it and thus you create literature. It sometimes happens that man and God do not see eye to eye. What man considers just does not happen. Devine law occasionally deviates from human law. The defects of such deviation are made up by literature. It is human reason sitting in justice over devine dispensation.

As to that literature is, opinions are likely to differ. One may call it 'criticism of life', another may class it 'smoothening the path of life', and a third may call it 'the highest of high thoughts of the best of best men'. But the mass is the best judge as to which is true and good literature as it brings to bear, an unbaissed outlook on the problem. In short literature fails, if it does not help man to lead an ideal life.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Annual Meeting In Delhi Convocation Hall On March 30.

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

The Secretary of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce announces that the sixth annual meeting of the Indian National Committee will be held in the Delhi University Convocation Hall on the 30th March instead of the 31st March as announced before.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, President of the Committee, will preside.—United Press.

Jagmohandas Shaha Maternity Ward, Bassein

The Collector of Thana, opened the Jagmohandas Shaha Maternity Ward attached to the Bassein Municipality on Saturday at Bassein.

Dr. S. K. Gawankar, the President of the Municipality, in his opening speech traced the history of the Maternity Ward and appreciated the donation of Rs. 10,000 given for the maternity ward by Mrs. Taramatibai

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Khadi Overalls For Municipal Workers

An experiment was made recently by the Municipal Executive of providing overalls to the Municipal manual workers. 510 employess of D ward were given as an experimental measure overalls of blue lines and mackintosh. The advantages of wearing overalls was appreciated by the staff, the only objection being that the blue lines faded away in colour and mackintosh was felt to be very warm in the hot weather. It is proposed, therefore, to provide khaki overalls. The cost of khaki overall is estimated at Rs. 1/4 each. If, however, a trial is made to use khadi overalls it will be paying both to the municipality and the poor weavers. There is no doubt that hand-spun and hand-woven khadi will be more durable than machine-made khaki and the Municipality will have to incur less expenditure on wear and tear. The Municipal staff also will feel more comfortable in the knowledge that by putting on the khadi they were helping their poor fellow-country-men.

Protection Of Children

The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India continued to do useful work last year as is seen from the report for the year 1934 recently issued. There were 135 children in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home which is run by the Society. During the year two girls were married and two boys adopted, a Hindu boy by a Hindu gentleman from Bombay and a Muslim boy by a Muslim gentleman from Kurla. Both the boys are well cared for by their respective guardians. Among the boys, one is attending a high school at Dadar in the seventh standard while 104 boys attend other schools in Dadar and Matunga. Three Muslim boys go to Anjuman-e-Islam High School and are getting on well in their studies in the third standard. The Society's Home is meant for either orphans or destitutes and it is gratifying to record the good work done by it during the past year.

COLLEGE RHYTHM

At The Pathe

Plop! Right down in the middle of a stirring football season comes Paramount's giddy and scintillating comedy. "College Rhythm," to show just what can be done with football, properly mixed with girls, music, Joe Penner and a whole bevy of Paramount Stars.

Appearing in his first featured picture, Joe Penner, together with Goo-Goo and his famous floppy hat, is supported by a cast that includes Lanny Ross, Jack Oakie, Helen Mack, Lyde Roberti and Mary Brian.

COLLEGE RIVALS

The story opens with "Love and Kisses" Finnegan. (Jack Oakie) streaking up the field with State's winning touchdown, while Mary Brian exults and Lanny Ross, who plays a piccolo in the band, burns. Both the boys are in love with Mary.

Their college feud is carried over into the business world when the two boys, together with Penner, keeper of the team's mascot duck, go to work in Stacey's department store. Chock full of ideas from their college training, they begin to transform the store and what a job they do!

Before they're finished, Stacey's staid and decorous institution is transformed into a college jamboree with banners, chorus girls, bands and a real football team

Naturally their competitors follow suit, even down to the football team. And soon the Stacey team is challenged by the Whimples to a game for the individual store's honor.

This game is the highspot of the picture. Under the direction of Jim Thorpe, one of the all-time heroes of the national game, and with stars recruited from the coast's elevens, the film presents a contest that will start your heart throbbing and bring you to your feet to clear.

LOVES ANOTHER GIRL

After the game, Lanny Ross discovers that it is his little secretary, Helen Mack, whom he has loved all the time, and Oakie, now free to propose to Mary Brian, becomes his most valued friend.

Every department of the picture, girls, music, comedy, have been so well executed that there is never a dull moment in the entire film.

The comedy scenes between Penner and Lyda Roberti, musical comedy sensation, are excruciatingly funny. Ross singing of the bevy of brand new Gordon-Revel hits is even better than his radio performances, and you know how good they are. And Jack Oakie turns in a sparkling comedy performance.

And lest we forget score another hit for Norman Taurog, ace Paramount director. He smacked the bull's eye with "College Rhythm."

LAUREL AND HARDY ANTICS

At The Regal

When Laurel and Hardy, as apprentice toymakers, attempt to take care of the mortgage of Window Peep, who lived in "The Shoe," in the Hal Roach-M-G-M extravaganza, "Babes in Toyland" which is being continued this week at the Regal Theatre, their efforts result in a group of madly hilarious events that makes the film an outstanding laugh success as well as a beautiful musical presentation.

STORM HAVOC IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

Details of the ravages of the terrific storm that passed over East Bengal on Thursday last are gradually polring in.

A Comilla report says that three persons were killed and several others seriously injured as a sequel to a huge tin shed being blown down at Saldanadi station on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

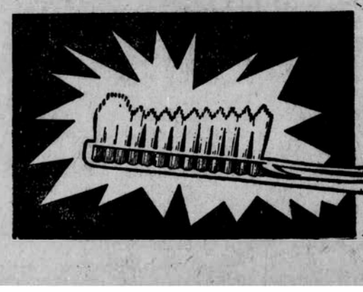
A Munshiganj report says that many boats sank in the River Padma and three fishermen are missing.

At Agartala a fire broke out during the storm, as a result of which four children sustained burns, of whom two died.—United Press.

SHE'S GOT RHYTHM!
College Rhythm! . . . Sweeping the country in a musical wonder show of collegiate guys and campus cuties!
Adolph Zukor presents
COLLEGE RHYTHM
JOE PENNER
LANNY ROSS
JACK OAKIE
HELEN MACK
LYDA ROBERTI
MARY BRIAN
Four New Songs by Gordon & Revel
Listen to "SweetHeart As You Are"

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AT LAST . . . bristles that stay in!



● It's here—the greatest improvement in tooth brush construction in years—the *new* Pro-phy-lac-tic PERMA-GRIP process of sealing the bristles into the brush handle. Now you can stop worrying about loose bristles and dangers of infection. PERMA-GRIP eliminates all that, holds the bristles with a vise-like grip that makes it almost impossible to pull them out.*... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1935.

BOMBAY IN 1933

Bombay—1933-34, the annual administration report of the Presidency published a few days ago, cannot be said to be an achievement in prompt publication; but it may be said in its favour that many other official reports are even more belated. Despite its late publication and its propagandist political section, however, it is a serviceable review containing in nearly 200 pages a mass of useful information not otherwise available in the same handy form. It is a compendium of the annual reports of the various department of administration, together with a general summary of the year's work with special reference to political events. It will be more useful to the public if it is published early after the close of the year reviewed.

Civil Disobedience

The controversial part of the report is the few pages that are devoted to the Civil Disobedience movement. The main facts stated therein may be accepted as fairly accurate, but the suggested or expressed interpretation of some of the facts is misleading and suggests unworthy petty-mindedness. A good illustration is provided by the reference to Gandhiji's conviction and release in August 1933. Says the report:

> His arrest and conviction aroused little interest and the programme of individual Civil Disobedience met with a similar fate. Mr. Gandhi again began a fast on the 16th August because he was not allowed all the facilities that were given to him as a State prisoner for carrying on his Untouchability work, although at the time of his trial, he had asked to be treated as a "C" class prisoner He was released on August 23, and far from his fasts causing any excitement his action in obtaining his liberty twice within four months by these means was sharply criticised."

The suggestion in the last sentence that Gandhiji sought to obtain his liberty by means of fasts is unworthy of any Government. Referring to the calling off of Civil Disobedience and its being left to Gandhiji alone, the report says:

> "The formula had thus been found and the movement was officially buried. It had been dead for a long time. Thus closed an unpleasant chapter in the history of this Presidency, a chapter in which is written a sad story of misery, hardship and monetary loss to many sections of the community with nothing to set upon the credit side."

That there was much misery during the movement is but too true. Repression took many grim forms, though probably there were this time fewer broken heads in lathi charges. As regards the credit side, men of insight the world over have testified to the fact that this side of Civil Disobedience is far from being the blank the Bombay Government make it out to be. Government themselves recognize the potency of the movement and its influence on the people in their secret circulars. It is true that the movement has not so far sufficiently influenced Government in the desired manner. But what does that precisely mean? The object of Civil Disobedience is, not to coerce Government, but to rouse the conscience of the authorities. For the latter to say that the movement has failed is somewhat equivalent to saying: "Our conscience is not so easily stirred." As regards Government's view that Civil Disobedience had been dead for a long time before it was officially buried, we are entitled to ask why then a number of C. D. prisoners are still in jail and several institutions still under a ban?

A Contrast

It is not possible to comment here upon the reviews of the various departments of the Administration. But a word must be said about a significant feature of the administration that, though the year under review showed a decrease in the number of schools, it showed on the other side an increase in the number of liquor shops; that though general depression continued, liquor revenue "recovered," obviously as a result of the increased number of liquor shops. If the zeal and efficiency displayed by the Excise Department were displayed in the beneficient activities of the Government, the whole nature of the report under review would have been different. As it is, the report records either poor progress or a set-back in the nation building activities.

"Pros" Have Their Say

The Communal Award Conference—which has been held merely because of the earlier Anti-Award Conference—is likely to serve no substantial purpose except increasing bitterness. So far as the resolutions are concerned they are not particularly noteworthy. The first resolution is an echo of Mr. Jinnah. The other two have each a touch of the ludicrous. A threat is held out that propaganda by a section of Britishers against the Award would "imperil the trust (?) of Muslims in British statesmanship!" And a general direction or authority is given to all "responsible" Muslims who may find themselves in England to raise—we hope the mover of the resolution will not object to this interpretation of his speech—such a howl as would "sink" down anti-Award voices.

The Conference was, however, more noticeable in other respects. The president was a gentleman whose antecedents and title to speak as a "leader" of Muslims are not quite clear except that he is a Nawab. His address, while it reflects great credit on the Nawab Sahib's astonishingly admirable sense of literary style and composition, suffers, in its substance from palpable inaccuracies, the common weakness of our reactionaries. It is also impudent in so far as it blatantly suggests that Muslims accept the proposed "reforms." It has, however, served its main purpose. And the Nawab Sahib can go back to his obscure but luxurious retirement with the self-satisfying feeling of having well and truly discharged his duty by himself.

The other noteworthy feature was the pandemonium at the Conference. It was almost symbolic, since it was provoked by gentlemen who, while paying lip-sympathy to unity—can they do less?—have been determined never to agree. Sir Md. Yaqub is one of them and it was almost a vindication of poetic justice that the row started during his speech. When and where reactionary or communalist patriotism is concerned Sir Md. Yaqub is invariably provocative.

Simon In Berlin

While leaving for Berlin, Sir John Simon said: "Do not expect sudden results. The problem is far too vast and difficult, but we will strive for peace on earth and goodwill among men with all our might." Sir John has correctly "sized up" the problem. But if he remembers how all this trouble is traceable in its origin to his inept, maladroit and unimaginative handling of Germany two years ago, and if he does not forget the essentials clearly and simply summarised by Sir Herbert Samuel as "Equality of status for Germany—Yes. But German Military predominance—No." Sir John is likely to succeed even though the problem is certainly far too vast and difficult.

The Three-Power Conference in Paris is reported to have arrived at a complete agreement among the representatives of France, Italy and Britain. This is a happy augury—as happy as the cordial reception accorded to Sir John Simon on arrival in Berlin But we assume that the agreement is based on Sir Herbert Samuel's dictum, German militarism cannot, and must not, be given permission to run riot. On this point any amount of severe threats, hectoring and bullying is permissible and necessary. But equality is another thing. It has got to be conceded whatever the formal method of conceding it. Germany is far too deeply committed to compromise on it. She would rather precipitate a suicidal crisis.

NEW WORLD AIR RECORD

Soviet Pilots' Enterprise

(BY AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.

The "air-mindedness" and capability of contemporary Russians is a well known fact. The following is another example added to the annals of world aviation by Soviet pilots. Yesterday, five gliders making an unique air-train, took-off from the ground at the Central Aerodrome in Moscow and flew with extraordinary success.

The airplane, P-5, Soviet construction, and piloted by the well-known airman, Fedoseev, served as an air-locomotive, while five gliders, fastened to each other, were attached to it. The train made two circles over the fields of the aerodrome, and then the gliders, one after another, were unloosened and separated from the air-locomotive. After flying independently for some time, they flew down like huge eagles and landed safely on the ground.

The flight of the air-train was organised by the Chief of the Moscow Air Club, M. Deich, and the gliders were piloted by the expert Soviet glider-men Anukhin, Romanov, Simonov, Shelest, and Malugin. The latter is the head of the Gliding Department of the Air Club.

Musical Contest Of The Soviet Union

In order to promote and develop music and musical tastes among the masses of the Soviet Union, an All-Union Musical Contest takes place each year in one of the capital cities of the Soviet Union. Last year, the contest of coming musicians was held in Moscow, during which time many a talented young musician was discovered. This year the contest has been opened in Leningrad, where it is announced new musical forces have been discovered, thus adding to the musical reserves of the country.

Music, like all other brances of art and science, is taught in Soviet Russia according to a planned system, and with great care. The students are trained and educated free of charge, and also receive a stipend while learning. Those distinguishing themselves are taken under the special care of the Government and allowed special privileges. They are not allowed to demonstrate their talents for money-making purposes, but are given every opportunity to complete their studies and to achieve the highest possible standards, so that both the student and society may gain from his talent.

Soviet musical colleges, technicums, and schools are spread all over the country, while a leading part is played in musical training by the musical conservatories of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Kiev. A good number of musicians and composers in all branches of music have come from these musical universities. The following young Soviet composers, well-known in this country and abroad,

(Cntinued on Page 8)

VITAL QUESTION IGNORED

In reply to Sir Reginald Craddock's question regarding the Karachi Tragedy the Under-Secretary of State replied in the Commons yesterday that there would be full investigation by the Government of Bombay into it, and that the question whether any public enquiry into the adequacy of the precautionary and other measures taken by the civil authorities is desirable will depend upon the result of the investigation. The reply shows that there would only be a departmental enquiry, that, as stated by Mr. Bell in the Bombay Council, there would be no enquiry as to whether the military were justified in firing or not and that if a public enquiry is ever held it would be confined only to ascertaining whether the precautionary measures taken by the civil authorities were adequate. This is hardly satisfactory or calculated to meet the public demand because it ignores the most vital question whether the firing was justified or not. The public will not rest satisfied until an independent inquiry in this regard is instituted.

THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES

New Indian Constitution Is A Tactical Manoeuvre To Maintain British Domination In India

By AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.

The improvement of Soviet relations with European countries and the gradual development of trade and cultural relationships with Great Britain, opening rich political prospects for the development of political relationships between these two heretofore enemies, has naturally weakned the "demonstrative interest" of the U.S.S.R. towards those parts of Asia in which Great Britain has special interests.

A Good Omen

European Powers have at last discovered the right way of dealing with the so-called Communist danger. The path followed by the majority of European Governments is a path of reconciliation and the development of political trade, and cultural relationships with the USSR, instead of war-threats, Anti-Soviet propaganda, and repressions. Thus we learn of the possibility of Sir John Simon visiting Moscow soon and we see two former enemies, Great Britain and the USSR, becoming friends. To us, the people of India, this is a good omen.

The Soviet Government has frequently changed its "tactics." The Soviet press no longer trumpets against imperialist excesses in the colonies; while negligible attention is paid to the happenings in India. The majority of the news printed here about India is published in the Soviet press without comment.

To-day, the "Pravda" the leading organ of the Russian Communist Party, publishes an article by a certain Mr. G. Anbor, under the caption: "Constitution of India." I shall endeavour to acquaint your readers with the substance of the article, with a warning, however, that the views must not be considered as those held by official circles, but by the author himself However this can also be taken as the expression of views against which the Soviet statesmen have no objection, otherwise it would have never been published in the "Pravda".

A Pretext

After describing the history of the Simon's Report, the White Paper, and the Report of the Joint Commission of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the author writes: "In fact, the difference of opinion on the Indian policy does not constitute a matter of principle one on which two camps of the ruling class in Great Britain are fighting each other; on the other hand, the struggle is going on between them for the general policy of Imperialism, and the Indian problem is used as a pretext".

"The report (recommendation), consisting of 1,551 pages, underwent its second reading on the 11th instant, in the British Parliament. It contains considerable retreats (concessions) to the Die-Hards, in comparison with the recommendations contained in the White Paper of 1933. The new recommendations", writes Mr. Anbor, "aims at these things: (1) To safeguard the huge investments of British capitalists in India (2) To consolidate the situation in India in such a way that will make India a stabilised factor for the British Empire in the financial, economical, and strategical respects. (3) To keep India as a strategical base for the Empire".

Not Self-Determination

"Needless to say", continues the author, "that the new 'reform' with the newly-born Indian parliamentarianism, has nothing in common with the genuine self-determination and independence. It also does not foresee to give India the Dominion Status which the Indian bourgeoisie has been trying to achieve since the World War. The wretched recommendations of the Government project of the new constitution is a tactical manoeuvre of the British Imperialists for the further retaining and strengthening of their own domination in India."

Further, the author, in a slightly ridiculing tone, asks what the future Indian Parliament will look like, by pointing out that only 35 million out of 350 million population will have the franchise rights.

Motive Of The Diehards

As to why Mr. Churchill and his Die-Hard disciples oppose even such a hollow constitution as has been recommended, the writer has this to say: "The blue-bloods of British Imperialism, like Mr. Churchill, and his disciples, like Alfred Knox, Locker Lampson, Lord Wolmer, Duchess of Athol, and others, being the representatives and defenders of the colonial circles of the British bourgeoisie, do not desire to make any concession and compromise regarding India. They stand wholeheartedly for the exploitation of the colonies Above all, salaries and pensions of British officers in India are too profitable to be refused so easily. The Die-Hards in no way desire to share the dainty bit with the local (Indian) bourgeoisie".

Limit Of Hypocrisy

Why does Baldwin, the representative of British business circle, favour giving a constitution

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an Insurance Supplement in connection with the third session of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference, which is to be held to-day in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The Conference has important tasks to achieve, and we hope it will achieve them creditably. It is now agreed on all hands that Insurance, like Banking, is the very basis of general business expansion and that there are mighty possibilities in India for purely Swadeshi Insurance of all kinds. What is necessary now is reasonable protection to Indian Insurance by the Government and a determination on the part of Indians to patronise only Insurance companies. But as the Government, for obvious reasons, will not be in any haste to give the necessary protection, the people should make some amends by intensifying their propaganda for Swadeshi Insurance. And the lead in this matter is best given by bodies like the Conference that is to be held to-day.

REGRETTABLE.

Some of the communally-minded Hindus of Sind have adopted a regrettable attitude towards the Karachi firing which is all the more deplorable in view of the general sympathy shown by Hindus and the welcome acknowledgment of that sympathy by Muslims. Following the lead evidently of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, the Managing Committee of the Sind Hindu Association, while sympathising with the victims of the firing has practically absolved the authorities. Indeed, it "fully appreciates" the action of the authorities although even the Hindu Association itself will not, we suggest, be able to deny that there is a 'prima facie' case for a complete and impartial inquiry. What is more deplorable is that the Committee should seek an argument against the separation of Sind in the recent incidents! Given a bogey on the brain it is good bye to all sense of logic and relevance. We note with particular regret that the Mayor of Karachi who has rendered substantial services after the firing in friendly collaboration with Muslims, is the President of the Association.

A WOMEN'S PAPER

The Bhagini Samaj is a well-established Gujarati women's organisation with a record of nearly twenty years' useful work to its credit. Like other social and educational institutions it has felt the need for an organ of its own and the first two issues of its fortnightly organ, the "Bhagini Samaj Patrika," are such as serve to enhance the utility of the institution itself. The "Patrika" is in charge of a board of three women-editors, who are all known and tried public workers. The aim of the journal is not only to provide scope for the ventilation of the social and legal disabilities of women but also to promote a vigorous, healthy outlook on problems that bear on their social and economic life. The first two issues do indicate a praiseworthy attempt to fulfil this high ambition. There are, in addition to the notes and the editorials, articles by Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta. Mrs. Urmilla Mehta and Mr. Maganlal Vyas, the subjects treated bearing on diverse problems of social life, education and health. The visit of Madame Halide Edib Hanum is dealt with editorially and the economic aspects of woman's life are referred to in a note on Village Industries and an article on the Growth of Population. The price of the weekly appears to have been deliberately kept down to the low sum of two pice per issue so as to make it easily accessible to the poor sections of the Gujarati population. Though intended mainly for women the "Patrika" should be equally popular among men even when it sets out to castigate them!

WANTED JOINT ACTION

It is much to be hoped that, in the debate on the adjournment motion to be moved to-day on the subject of Indian interests in Zanzibar, the Government of India will completely identify themselves with the people. The anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar, the injustice of which is admitted by themselves, is an affront alike to the Government and the people of the country. The representations so far made to the Secretary of State for Colonies have availed nothing. It is necessary, therefore, that firm and joint action should be taken by the Government and the public. Any further dallying with the matter may make it too late even for the Zanzibar Government to revise their policy effectively and promptly even if they wish to do so.

THE REAL NEED

In a private letter to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose M. Romain Rolland urges that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ought to be liberated at all costs and a movement to this effect ought to be started in Europe and America. It is, indeed highly advisable that the Pandit should be released with or without organised agitation for his release in India and abroad. But his release by itself, and as a case of special favour, will not lead to any real good and will certainly be most embarrassing to him. What is essential is a genuine change of heart on the part of Government manifesting itself in, among other things, the release of the Pandit and of all other political prisoners, and the resumption of negotiations with the accredited leaders of the country for a lasting constitutional settlement.

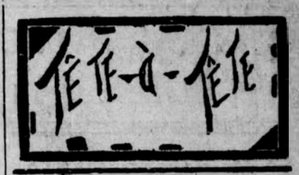
—PRESS VIEWS—

Karachi Tragedy

The many innocents, who have lost their lives plunging their family and their community into a sad bereavement, render it obligatory that a sifting enquiry be made as to how far the terrible tragedy could have been avoided. It is a demand in which the entire country will be united but one which the Government, with their usual and characteristic disregard of public opinion, howsoever stirred, are not likely to concede. But whether the Government do or do not accede, the country must insist on an enquiry and if it cannot be had at the hands of the Government, an independent non-official enquiry must be set on foot. Fortunately, the situation at Karachi is helpful and encouraging. The sympathy shown by the Hindu citizens of Karachi with their Moslem fellow countrymen in their hour of trial has shown the essential kinship that binds the two communities inspite of seeming differences. We do most earnestly hope that this touch of human sympathy that makes the world kin will in this hour of suffering lead to an enduring sense of understanding in Sind.—"Searchlight."

Nemesis Of Ottawa

The lie to Ottawa is being given everywhere. India has to note with considerable apprehension the news that, only last week, Roumania has joined the army of countries which have ranged themselves against India in a spirit of economic animosity. Ever since the conclusion of the Ottawa Pact, which did not lack blind apologists even in India, country after country on the European continent is constructing barbed-wire fiscal fences against India. Turkey has, without a thought to her age-old friendship with India, abrogated the Indo-Turkish trade convention; Germany has blocked the way of Indian exports by devising all sorts of obstacles and restrictions; Italy has not been behind others; and, on top of it all, advices from France have it that she is also adopting reprisals for having penalised her position the Indian market by giving a subsidised preference to British Empire goods and United Kingdm in particular.—"Daily News."



"The air armament race is on"
——B. B. Minor.
Is it? How surprising!

* * * *

The Nawab of Dacca declared at the pro-Award Conference that Muslims had become "thoroughly self-conscious." We wish Muslims for whom this gentleman spoke had so become. But the case is otherwise. They are nothing if not blatant and unblushing. In fact they revel in their lack of self-consciousness. And they did at Delhi the other day.

* * * *

The Nawab himself was also thoroughly and singularly immune from any feeling of self-consciousness. For, otherwise he wouldn't have arrogated to himself the audacity of asserting that the Musalmans "were ready to work the reforms based on the Communal Award with the best intentions."

* * * *

But the way it is curious how these seasonal "leaders" suddenly crop up and as suddenly disappear. An interesting phenomenon worth being studied by politico-botanists.

* * * *

About the Earl of Athlone. It was our mistake. We didn't know that the Earl and the Countess had left India last Saturday. We withdraw our protest against the "Pioneer."

* * * *

Addressing the Muslim Educational Conference, Dr. Ziauddin criticised Government for utterly neglecting free and compulsory education and went on to complain that a few years ago he had suggested that the Government of India should set apart two crores every year for primary education, but in vain.

Our complaint is that the learned doctor is sometimes apt, rather absent-mindedly, to forget his criticisms and complaints at the time of voting in the Assembly.

* * * *

Speaking in Parliament Sir Herbert Samuel blessed Sir John's mission exclaiming: "Equality of status for Germany? Yes. But German military predominance? —No."

We hope Sir John remembers the slogan.

A couple of years ago he forgot the "Yes" to Equality of status and shouted "No." The result is that the world is dangerously on the verge of war.

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Speaking on the budget, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon modestly told the Assembly "I am a simple man and not a customs expert."

He may not be a customs expert but he isn't a simple man. By no means a "simple" man.

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SHALL SPINSTERS BE TAXED

—Headline.

They ought to be encouraged.

* * * *

Doctor J. A. Collaco publicly declared in the Council yesterday that women lacked initiative.

The Doctor either thought that he was protected by the privileges of the Council—if so, we sympathise with him,—or he possesses courage the intrepidity of which we admire.

It goes without saying, of course, that his statement is utterly incorrect.

* * * *

"Hubby: "There has been a button off my shirt for two days."

Wife: "Well, if you hadn't got me—"

Hubby: "The button would have been on the shirt at least two days ago."

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1).

that, as for the United Kingdom, it would be invidious for the speaker who had till recently been an English Civil Servant and whom members opposite continually accused of being an emissary of the British Government, to discuss the policy of those who had been his masters. Certainly there had been a considerable number of subsidies paid in the United Kingdom. Perhaps the best comment the speaker could make was from the book of the late Antony Hope "Oysters are eaten and are put down in the bill" (hear, hear). Italy and Germany too did not appear to be happy after the planning but after all the main example of plainning was found in Russia and Pandit Pant though the Russian political and economic system wholly admirable, except that Pandit Pant "would allow a little more latitude in the matter of belief in God and a little latitude in the matter of stealing another man's wife."

Pandit Pant: Much better than your present system.

FLING AT CONGRESS

The Finance Member was not surprised that Mr. Asaf Ali sought to induce Mr. Gupta to curtail his remarks and Mr. Desai wanted Government to believe that he (Mr. Desai) alone was the true exponent of the Congress policy. Sir James Grigg commented: "Now we know where we are. For this mild benevolent regime that now exists we are to substitute the autocratic sway of a party caucus. Pandit Pant made great play of the agony he suffers at the thought of the slavery of his people. What his agony will be when real tyranny is instituted, I shudder to imagine.

Pandit Pant: Let us try. Give us the opportunity.

THIS BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

Sir James Grigg: Perhaps Pandit Pant will become the Commissar under the new regime and he and his friends will be completely free, while the rest of the 350 millions will be under complete subjection. So now we know that this battle for freedom means freedom for the Pandit and a small number of his friends and slavery for everybody else. When Charles the Second was being exhorted by his unpopular brother who afterwards became James the Second to take precaution against assassination, he said: 'They will never kill me to make you King.' Nor do I believe that India will forego the chances which are now open to it gradually to realise self-Government within the British Empire for the prospect of the autocracy of a Communistic Congress regime." (applause)

WHAT GOVT. HAS SPENT

Continuing the Finance Member referred to the Opposition plea for large capital expenditure for development. The speaker wondered whether they had any idea of what the Government had spent upon economic development in the last 15 years. They had spent from capital sources Rs. 377 crores in 15 years, 5 of which had been years of crisis and this Rs. 377 crores was apart from expenditure from ordinary revenues on agricultural, road and other development. In the figures for 1935-36, Rs. 1 crore was for road development out of petrol duty and Rs. 2 crores of special road development programme resulting from the economic conference of last April, Rs. 8-1|2 crores on civil works, including roads and bridges, half a crore on frontier works, Rs. 2-1|2 crores on agricultural development and special grants of Rs. 314 lakhs in the current year's budget. In all nearly Rs 30 crores of developmental expenditure was undertaken in one year.

Sir James Grigg commented: "Surely this does not betoken indifference to India's development." The Government, however, recognised that a poor country could not be turned rich in a single night or even a year. The process must be gradual.

EVILS OF PROTECTION

The Finance Member next took up the 'misconceptions' of those who described him as a disciple of 'Laissez Faire.' He did not believe in it in the old sense of allowing employers to exploit labour. Later exponents of the principle were convinced believers in factory and welfare legislation. He did not believe in 'Laissez Faire' to the extent that he denied all necessity of protecting infant industries in a country like India. Sir James added: "But I don't believe in burying my head in a sand and failing to recognise that protection of infant or any other industries involved for the time being net loss to the country and falls almost entirely on the poor." Sir James Grigg quoted from Pandit Pant's own description of the evils of protection, which gave a very cogent and illuminating analysis. Sir James Grigg said that the lesson he drew was that in embarking upon a policy of protection, they should examine whether future generations would derive at least the full benefit of the sacrifices of this generation and whether the sacrifices were within their capacity to bear.

"LAISSEZ FAIRE" AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Laissez Fair did not exclude public ownership, but ownership should be of the form of a public utility corporation, as adopted in the case of the London Traffic Board and Central Electricity Board, the latter of which Pandit Pant wholeheartedly approved. But Sir James Grigg had profound disbelief in any system under which the taxpayer bore the losses, while private enterprise got all the profits and added: "It also amounts to a profound disbelief in any system, where the Government keeps the ring closed for private enterprise by which I mean that it concerns itself to give private enterprise a free hand to exploit the poor. In short, I believe that in general the producer should be capable of providing what the consumer wants at a price, which he can afford to pay without any adventitious aid and that, if he is not, then he had better make room for somebody else."

SUPREME OBJECT OF STATE.

Thus, while accepting Pandit Pant's doctrine that the supreme object of the State is to secure and promote the economic well-being of the people, he did not believe this could be secured either by economic enslavement or by giving industrialists a free hand to exploit both the consumer and their own workmen." (Applause).

Sir James Grigg turned to other speakers' arguments and dealt first with Mr. Vissanji's speech. Sir James Grigg said Mr. Vissanji's suggestion to carry forward losses for income tax purposes would cost about a crore of rupees and help the urban industrialist or trade, but not the rural producer or consumer. Mr. Vissanji's suggestion for perpetuating additional import duty on salt amounted to helping the (? rich) by taxing the poor and the retension of the export duty on skins was meant to ensure to industrialists cheap source of supply at the expense of the agriculturist." "So much for these constructive suggestions of Mr. Vissanji to help the poor". (Applause).

As for the speeches of Mr. Hocken Hull and Mr. Bardoloi, the Finance Member had considered very carefully whether it would be possible to deal with Assam specially in advance of general settlement, but it was not found possible for fear of arousing interprovincial controversies. In the meantime, when central funds were available for ditribution as in the case of roads, the Government of India were doing their best to see that Assam secured a generous share.

SILVER SALES

Sir James Grigg next dealt with silver sales and agreed with Mr. Bardoloi, while he disagreed with the Federation's objection to the sale of silver. The suggestions that there would be shortage of silver for coinage was fantastic. Silver sales had no deflationary effect. Sir James Grigg explained "when silver coinage is melted down and shipped to London, we place in the paper currency reserve "ad hoc" treasury bills to the nomial amount of silver. When silver is sold in London, we purchase sterling securities to the amount of the buillion value of silver and cancel "ad hocs" to precisly similar amounts. There is still left in reserve "ad hocs" to the value of the difference and so there cannot possibly be any deflation".

Sir James Grigg next referred to Haji Abdullah Haroon's speech and said that he was induly alarmed about the financial position of Sind for it was admitted on all hands that Sind would have to receive a subvention from central revenues for a good many years, after its separation from Bombay.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

As regards the complicated question of Kathiawar Ports, Sir James Grigg said that negotiations were proceeding and until they were concluded he could not give much information, but there were two aspects of the problem. The first was the inroads on the revenue of British India and second about the condition and competition between ports in Kathiawar and ports in British India. He added: "we are doing our best to bear them both constantly before our eyes.

Proceeding Sir James Grigg referred to Pandit Pant's suggestions such as abolition of the salt duty, fixing minimum income-tax level at Rs. 2,000, reduction of postal rates, etc. and commented on them.

RIDICULES PANT'S PLAN.

He said:—"First of all we assume that railways are making a contribution of six crores a year to the general revenues. We know that they are not, but that does not matter. We then raise the rates of interest of cash certificates and Post Office Savings Bank deposits so that we can borrow more under these heads. Thirdly, we increase the rates of incometax on higher ranges particularly on unearned income and companies. In other words, money is to be raised partly by an effort of pure imagination partly by borrowing money at rates of interest which are uneconomic and partly by increasing taxation. It is clear that in the new economic planning we have abandoned all the old principles of budgeting. No silly nonsense about balancing your budget or even about thinking in terms of real money. The European Group has been exhorting me to write up my revenue estimates, because they think there is more money than I do. But Pandit Pant says:—What does it matter whether money is there or not. If it is not it ought to be and that is the end of it. And as regards his proposal to increase the incometax, is he quite sure that his party and their supporters consist so exclusively of the poor and the hungry that his suggestion will receive unanimous support of the caucus? I very much doubt it."

Sir James Grigg then referred to Mr. Satyamurti's suggestions like abolition of excise on salt, kerosine, sugar and matches raising all import duties to a level at which there would be no imports and consequently no revenue, sweeping away the incometax on lower ranges etc.

GRIGG TILTS AT SATYAMURTY

At a guess, said Sir James Grigg, these reduced the Central revenue to something under twenty crores. On the expenditure side Mr. Satyamurti wanted increased expenditure on all nation-building services, one of which was to send at a total cost of 250 crores all urban unemployed into the villages to teach the cutivators agriculture (laughter).

GRIGG'S LESSONS ON INFLATORY MOVEMENT

Sir James Grigg said: "Taking these two together we have probably made a difference to our budget of something like 100 crores. How are we going to get it back? Let me tell you. We knock 20 or 25 crores off the army. We abandon the provision for reduction of debt and we make certain increases in the upper ranges of incometax. By these means we gather together some 30 crores and more and are left with a deficit of only 70 crores which we will deal with in the manner of the ostrich by burying our heads in the sand. Truly in the sphere of finance Mr. Satyamurti is even more imaginative than Pandit Pant. Mr. Satyamurti says he will reduce the burden on the poor. How? First, by sweeping away excise duties on salt, kerosine and sugar. But he carefully leaves out of account the effect of his other proposals to increase import duties on salt, sugar and everything else that the poor consume which are bound to cause an intolerable increase of their burdens and at the same time reduce the Exchequer to bankruptcy. Then in order to make assurance doubly sure, we will by currency manipulations raise the internal prices and so increase still further the cost of living of the poor. I know he will say it will at the same time increase their income, but I have never known an inflationary movement that did not leave the poor much worse off than before."

TYPICAL OF LEFT WINGERS

Proceeding Sir James Grigg said: "Mr. Satyamurthi's method is typical of the early stages of all extremist left wing parties. Knowing that they will never have to undertake the responsibility of carrying out their promises and of putting their wild cat schemes into effect, they, with Bacchanalian abandon, promise everything and everybody. They go on repeating chimerical and Gargantuan suggestions, despite the fact that it has been demonstrated over and over again that they would bring untold misery to the people. They go on deceiving the people by telling them that they can all be made rich by a stroke of the pen and they jeer when more sober and responsible people point out that making a poor country rich is a long and toilsome job. They go on expounding a programme which promises something to everybody, irrespective of the fact that many of their promises are mutually destructive. But let them rebect on Abraham Lincoln's words "You cannot fool all people all the time" and this remark I commend to Mr. Desai also, despite his evident dislike of anybody's daring to question his wisdom and of his easy assumption that he alone is entitled to speak for India as Sir Oracle."—A.P.

FIRE IN GOVT. MEDICAL STORE

A fire broke out in the Government Medical Store at the Bellasis Road at 11-30 p.m. It was extinguished in 20 minutes by two Fire Engines from Byculla and Gowalia Tank.

The extent of the damage is not known.

SUBHAS BOSE & CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

His Fears Due To Lack Of Contact With Party, Says Jai Prakash

BENARES, Mar. 24.

Asked as to what he thought regarding the statement of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose in connection with the Congress Socialist Party Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party, said:—

"It is a matter of satisfaction to me that a leader of the standing of Subhas Babu, while analysing the present political situation in India, has pointed his finger so unmistakably towards the Congress Socialist Party as representing the next forward step in the evolution of the anti-Imperialist struggle in the country and therefore as the party of the future.

"As to the misgivings of Subhas Babu regarding our being under Fabian influences, I can assure him that his fears are only due to his lack of contact with the Party, its programme and its work. No one who has even a bowing acquaintance with our programme can for a moment suspect as to be under the influences of that ineffective and discredited school whose high priest has ended in a peerage.

"Subhas Babu has mentioned the Constituent Assembly. It is true that we have supported the idea of a Constituent Assembly but we have at the same time made it clear that such an Assembly can be representative only if it is elected by representative Committees of workers, peasants and other exploited classes. The Party will never let matters stand in the way of gaining its objectives."—United Press.

DUTY ON RICE AND WHEAT

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Lest the answer of Sir N. N. Sircar to Mr. Rajah in the Assembly to-day regarding the Rice and Wheat Import Duty Bill be misunderstood, it may be explained that the Leader of the House pointed out that the Government mus first get through the Finance Bill and the Wheat and Rice Duty Bill would be taken up after the Finance Bill and that it was possible, and even fairly probable, that if the Bill was not passed by the end of March there would be no duty on April 1, on wheat and rice.—A. P.

HINDUS RESENT ENCROACHMENT

Patna Protest Against Bodh Gaya Temple Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 25.

At a public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Patna held yesterday evening near Manmie's Tank, Patna City, to protest against the unjust encroachment upon Hindu religious rights and liberties proposed in the Bodh Gaya Temple Bill, now awaiting the consideration of the Assembly, Rai Sahib Bhagwant Narain Singh presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved that control and management of the Bodh Gaya Temple be not transferred to the Budhists of India, Burma and Ceylon as proposed in the Bodh Gaya Temple Bill but to continue in the hands of Hindus as hithertofore.

Resolved further that the Hindus continue to have the right to offer "Pinda" under the Bodhi tree west of the temple as before and not be made to offer "Pinda" under the tree north of the temple specified in the Bill which is not the real "Bodhi" tree.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT PATNA

Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived here yesterday evening from Chapra to join the "At Home" in the Great Asoka Assurance Company's premises given for Sir Sultan Ahmed, Chairman, Board of Directors of Company left for Chapra this morning.

£200,000, FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME

Will Include Two 35,000 Ton Battleships

(Special Cable)

PARIS, March 25.

The Chamber by 453 votes to 125 adopted the 1935 naval building programme including two 35,000 tons battleships, one of which will be laid down immediately. It was pointed out that the French Navy at present includes a large number of obsolete units such as three 24-year-old pre-dreadnoughts and battleships ranging in age from 19 to 22 years totalling 66,000 tons.

The first slice of the building programme excluding the second battleship will cost approximately 14-1|2 million sterling.

TARIFF BOARD MOVES TO MAHABALESHWAR

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

The Tariff Board has issued the following press communique:

The office of the Indian Tariff Board will close in Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th March, 1935, and will reopen in Mahableshwar on the 27th March, 1035. All communications intended for the Board should be addressed to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Mahableshwar, Bombay Presidency.

HOSIER'S EVDENCE.

In another Communique the Tariff Board states:

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the Hosiery Manufacturers Association, Ludhiana, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th March 1935, in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

BHULABHAI & MODY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

Before the motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill was passed and before the House adjourned till to-morrow, Mr. Desai referred to his remarks about Mr. Mody and said that he merely attempted in his speech to controvert the views expressed by Mr. Mody and never meant them to be in the nature of personal offence.

Mr. Mody said he felt reassured and so far as he was concerned the incident was at an end.—A. P.

IRON AND STEEL COMBINE

British Federation Negotiating With Continental Cartel

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons the possibility of British Iron and Steel Federation joining the Continental steel cartel was mentioned by Dr. Leslie Burgin, the spokesman of the Board of Trade, who said that negotiations had been proceeding and would be re-opened shortly. He added the Government is very alive to the importance of these negotiations and invited further discussion during the debate on the order for increasing the duties on imported iron and steel goods.

U. P. COUNCIL VOTES IRRIGATION GRANTS

LUCKNOW, March 25.

A critical survey of the Government scheme with regard to the sinking of tubewells in certain districts of the province was made to-day in the United Provinces Council through various cut motions under the heads "Irrigation and Hydro-Electric works."

Outlining the main features of the Government policy of tubewell construction, Sir William Stampe the Chief Engineer pointed out that the success of the scheme depended upon two factors, namely that there should be water under ground in suitable form to be lifted out, and secondly, there should be a suitable form of power to lift it out. They were now exploring the eastern districts of the province with a view to finding out if these conditions were fulfilled there. If their efforts were successful in the eastern districts they would start similarly in other parts of the province. The Government proposed to spend Rs. 12,56 lakhs on tubewells.

All the motions for grants aggregating to Rs. 42,59,900 under the head "Irrigation works—charged to Revenue," excepting one for Rs. 4 lakhs in connection with the Sarda Canal, which was reduced by half, was passed by the House.—A. P.

£200,000, On Premier's Head

Sensational Story Of Millionire's Offer

MOVE FOR "TRUE BLUE" PARTY

Govt. Sets Up Propaganda Machinery In Answer

The Political Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes: Associates of a well-known millionaire are willing to spend £200,000 in forcing both the resignation of the Prime Minister and the withdrawal of the India Bill.

Move For "True Blue" Parties

Methods suggested by the sponsors of this proposal include the running of Independent Conservative candidates at bye-elections, the formation of new "true-blue" Conservative organisations published propaganda on a large scale, and demonstration all over the country.

Govt. Answer

The Government's answer to this move, which became known over the week-end, will be an official announcement within the next few days that Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, has been officially appointed as un-official Minister of Government Propaganda.

Propaganda Machinery

Sir Kingley Wood will have a staff of his own for this purpose, but he will also work through the Conservative Central Office, the Liberal National Organisation and the National Labour Committee.

France And Italy Demand Military Superiority Over Germany

Sir John Simon And Mr. Eden Cordially Welcomed In Berlin

BERLIN, March 24.

It appears that France and Italy demand a certain amount of military superiority over Germany. They have given to Sir John Simon through Mr. A. Eden certain minimum requirements on security and armaments, and will watch the discussions with benevolent interest, but would not in any way be bound by the results.

It is learned that the Polish Ambassador yesterday made a verbal de marche to Baron Von Neurath and communicated Poland's views on the situation arising from the conscription law.

SIMON AND EDEN WELCOMED.

Sir John Simon and Mr. A. Eden were cordially welcomed here. Besides some cheering and shouts of 'hell' while motoring along the streets, 200 guests and visitors at the Hotel Adlon greeted them with a burst of applause when they returned in dress for dinner at the Embassy.

Conversations will open at 9-30 a.m. (G.M.T.) at the Foreign Office and transfer at 10 a.m. to the Chancellery when Herr Hitler will welcome the guests.—Reuter's Special.

RUMANIA SUPPORTS FRANCE & ITALY

BUCHAREST, March 24.

The Foreign Minister, M. Titulesco has left for Belgrade on a two days' visit before continuing to Prague. M. Titulesco has seen the King as also the French Minister. He refuses to make an official statement, but is reported to favour the Powers using the mailed fist. It is believed in diplomatic circles that Government are of the opinion if Hungary introduces conscription, Rumania should repeat the action of 1919 and occupy Budapest.—Reuter.

THAT FRONTIER TROUBLE AGAIN

Further Encounter Takes Place Between Italy And Abyssinia

ROME, Mar. 25.

Further Italian and Abyssinian encounter occurred near Omarger, Eritrea, wherein the Abyssinians were repulsed leaving a number of dead and one Italian Somalilander wounded.—Reuter.

ITALY DEMANDS DAMAGES

ROME, Mar. 25.

The encounter took place between the Italian Vice-Brigadier accompnied by a native sergeant-major and a force of 400 armed Abyssinians. When the Abyssinians refused to withdraw from the Italian territory, the Brigadier opened fire killing one, whereupon the others fled.

Italy has forwarded a protest to Abyssinia demanding damages.—Reuter.

W. I. T. C. Handicapper Leaves For England

Race Horse Association Pays Tribute At Hastily Called Meeting

"The Times of India" in its Saturday's issue mentioned 'that the Committee of the Western India Race Horse Association passed three resolutions upholding the handicapper. Where the meeting was held, who formed the committee and when this curious body came into existence are not stated. Enquiries made by a representative of "The Sentinel" elicited the following facts.

The meeting was held in a stable at Mahaluxmi and attended by a Parsi, Muslim and a couple of Arab owners. The conveners took good care not to pass their resolutions in the name of the Western India Race Horse Owners' Association, which body is dead as a dodo. At a loss to find a name for the new Association—born in a manger,—it was appropriately called the Western India Race Horse Association. Although racegoers were not aware that the much abused quadruped which performs at Mahaluxmi had an Association, they now know the truth and will take good care not to speak lightly of favourites that let down backers.

This hastily called meeting was held on the eve of Sir Kenneth Gibson's departure for England and will set his mind at rest during the voyage. The W. I. T. C. handicapper went home on Saturday.

Bandra-Santacruz Amalgamation

OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When some of us protested against the proposal of Government to amalgamate Santa Cruz with Bandra, we were criticised for not seeing the bigness of the scheme, which contemplated creating bigger local self-governing areas in the suburbs. Even then I pointed out the inconsistency of Government in keeping the Juhu Municipality and the Versowa Beach Committee as separate entities, when these two bodies were the tiniest and could not be expected to realise the expectations of Government with regard to their duties and functions. However, with that consistency which characterises Government of remaining indifferent to all opposition even though sane and rational it may be, they made the amalgamation a settled fact and the Juhu municipality and the Versowa Beach Committee are continued as separate entities. Not only that, but a big slice from the original area of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee is handed over to the Juhu municipality, instead of this portion also going to the Bandra municipality. Santa Cruz limits extended upto Mr Chinoy's bungalow on the Juhu foreshore, and, as a matter of fact, this should also have gone to Bandra. It was ever the contention of the Santa Cruz public that they should be allowed to have their foreshore undisturbed and to look after its amenities themselves. If Santa Cruz was amalgamated with Bandra there was no reason why this particular portion beginning from the culvert on the Juhu road should all now have been handed over to the Juhu Municipality. The result is seen in the disastrous condition of the Juhu road, beginning from the culvert. The Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee had to spend a lot in keeping this road in a very good condition of repairs, and it must have cost a lot to the Development Department when they constructed it after a long history of denials and difficulties. This road is now utterly neglected and a natural result is that it has been thoroughly cut up and practically is now one mass of metal from the culvert right on upto Mr. Dumasia's bungalow. Did not Government, when they handed over this road to the Juhu Municipality, realise that this municipality had no means to look after the costly upkeep of the road? Hundreds of motor cars pass everyday, and specially on holidays, on this rpad, and a warning is not out of place that there will be some terrible accident if the road is allowed to keep on in the present condition or even to grow worse. Motor cars bump and skid now on this road, and pedestrians passing on it on holidays have a great difficulty in steering clear of cars which try to avoid the bumps and holes. If Government wanted to create bigger self-governing areas for increasing the amenities of life for the people of suburbs, they should have joined even the Juhu Municipality with Bandra instead of doing which they have added this big slice to Juhu, giving responsibilities for which it is not prepared. The Chairman of the Juhu Municipality is the Collector of Bombay and Suburbs Hundreds of people must have seen this road, but those who have not, can very well pay a visit to it to see. The absurdity of Government plans for amalgamation and the working of a municipality under an official chairman!—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA.

Santa Cruz, March 25.

Protest Against Karachi Magistrate's Order

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The daily "Toofan" of Bombay has suspended its publications for a week with a view to express its sympathy with the only Muslim daily "Alwahid," Karachi, which has suspended its publications for one month as a protest against the orders of the Additional District Magistrate of Karachi prohibiting it from publishing any news about the terrible firing tragedy at Karachi.

The object of the "Toofan" in suspending its publications for a week is to draw Government's attention to the injustice of the orders which militate against the legitimate rights of the Indian Press and to remove the ban at an early moment.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM JILANI,
Editor, Daily' 'Toofan."

Bombay, March 25.

Young Men And Unemployment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Much has been said of late about the re-employment of old and retired teachers who, it is said, thus deprive the young men of their chances and consequently increase unemployment. But a retired teacher's lot is to be pitied if we consider his financial condition.

Nobody has, however, paid any attention up to now to the re-employment of retired Government officers who draw a handsome pension or to that of active Government servants who draw a decent salary, in posts more paying! Government may thereby be saving a paltry amount. But what about the competent and fully qualified young men who have an equal, if not better, right on Government for service? Those young men are thus thrown out, and neglected and go to swell the ever-increasing number of the unemployed. And why? Simply because a 'retired' Government servant is brought again on the 'active' list and given a new job at the cost of a younger one. The result is economic distress and political discontent.

Economic distress is by many far-sighted thinkers traced to be at the bottom of political unrest. Remove the economic distress and the political dissatisfaction among the younger generation will automatically vanish. It is satisfactory that efforts are being made by the Bengal Government in his direction of late. Sc, is it not the duty of Government and semi-Government bodies and private firms to employ qualified young men who are otherwise made to starve themselves while old fogies who are being sufficiently well-fed on their pensions are again brought to re-join service to deprive thus the youngmen of their legitimate bread?

In this connection, will any of our M.L.C.'s elicit information from Government on the following points?

(1) How many 'retired' Government servants are re-employed in Government services and why?

(2) How many Government servants are transferred to other jobs when such vacancies occur?

In both these cases could not Government find suitably educated and qualified young men for the posts?

(3) Will Government stop the practice of giving extensions of service to old servants who thus block up the way of the younger people?

(4) Will Government give preference to young people and thus lessen the unemployment among them?

(5) Is it not feasible and desirable to legislate to the effect that as far as possible all Government, semi-Government and private bodies should employ young men in new vaaancies except in cases where special expert knowledge is required in which case, a retired man may be re-employed, but that too for a very short period during which time a new young man should be trained under him to ultimately occupy his post?

These are some of the remedies which I suggeset to remove, to some extent, the acuteness of the problem of unemplopment among the young educated men; and I have therefore, to request our M.L.C.'s to consider these points and move the Government to the dangers of acute economic distress among the youngmen whose chances of starting their careers satisfactorily are sacrificed in the name of 'false economy' by giving more bread to those who have had more than sufficient bread already.

Government would do well to keep in mind that "Cheap labour is in the long run dear labour.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. NAIK.

A Thought For The British

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Times of India" in its to-day's issue publishes "A thought for to-day" column the following:—

"He who covets what belongs to another deservedly loses his own."

Does not India belong to Indians? This question reminds me of a simflar great thought from the great and good President Lincoln which reads:—

"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves and under the rule of a just God cannot long retain it."

It is to be hoped that the blunder of Lord North will not be repeated or else India will be as surely lost to the British Empire as the American colonies were two centuries ago—and deservedly, too.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, the grand old man of Gujarat presided over the 12th Session of the Baroda State Peoples' Conference at Baroda on Saturday last.

NEW WORLD RECORD BY SOVIET PILOTS

(Continued from page 6.)

are former students of these schools: Shostakowitch, Shebalin, Papov, Fralov, Zhivotov, Kabalevsky, Khipper, Litinsky, Revupsky, Beli, Liatoshinski, Chemberji, Shelter, Sokolov, Feldman, and others.

A 13,000 Kilometer Flight

A series of flights have been started by Soviet aviators, with the view of still further developing the airways of the Soviet Union. The most notable of all, was the one undertaken by the famous Soviet aviator, M. V. S. Molokov, who was awarded the Order of Hero of the Soviet Union for his work in saving the greater number of the marooned Chelyuskinites who were left on a floating block of ice in the Arctic ocean when the ship "Chelyuskin" went down last year.

M. Molokov, this time is bound for the Island of Dixon, an island situated in the Soviet Arctic sea. The population two years ago was but 23, but it has been increased to 140 by the coming of scientists who are studying the arctic regions in winter. The only means of communication between these self-sacrificing heroes and the outer world is the radio, by means of which they are in constant touch with Moscow.

The flight is being made in the Soviet made plane, the PR-5, a plane specially adapted for Arctic weather conditions. The route is via: Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Tunguska, Igarka, Ust, and Port Dixon. The entire distance between Dixon Island and Moscow is approximately 13,000 kilometers, which M. Molokov intends to cover in 40-45 flying hours. He has already safely taken off from Sverdlovsk.

New Treatment For Leprosy

Leprosy, which has afflicted a great part of the population of Soviet Central Asia, has been one of the diseases which Soviet scientists have been fighting with great vigour for the past few years. To segregate the afflicted persons from the rest of the population, as was done in Bukhara and in other parts of Central Asia, and as is done to-day in India, does not help to cure the sick persons, although it is an effective prophylactical means.

The work of fighting leprosy has been well organized in this country. Professor Kidranovski recently announced that he discovered the fungus nature of leprosy, and that he has prepared a leprosy vaccine. The lepers are treated with this vaccine, which is is claimed, also makes it possible to diagnose the disease in its stages. Besides leprosy, methods of curing "Black," Indian fever, until recently invariably considered fatal, are already known to-day.

"Step On Our Breasts, We Won't Mind"

ARREST OF STUDENTS DOES NOT END DEADLOCK

LAHORE, March 25.

Altogether 48 boys were arrested under section 341 I.P.C. (unlawful restriction.)

Besides the City Magistrate with a police force of about 20 constables under one sub-Inspector there were present outside the picketed gates some members of the Board of Management, including the Chairman, Raja Narendranath.

MAGISTRATE'S REASONING FAILS.

The City Magistrate, Sardar Narinder Singh, tried to reason with the students, the majority of whom were below 20 years of age, but they stood fast shouting 'slogans.' After waiting nearly an hour, the City Magistrate called the Principal and asked him to try to enter the premises, but the students lay on the ground in a solid phalanx leaving not even an inch of space uncovered. When Raja Narendranath advanced the students shouted "step on our breasts, we won't mind." Eventually the City Magistrate ordered the arrest of the boys.

A few loyal students and the staff then entered the premises, which had practically been in the possession of the strikers all these days.

GENESIS OF TROUBLE

The genesis of the trouble is that a section of the students have been long dissatisfied with the school management and last year there was a similar strike. The leader of that strike (now an ex-student) came and stayed with a boarder in the school hostel about a month ago. The Principal fined the boarder Rs. 5 for having on the premises unauthorised persons without permission. This led to the present strike, which had continued ever since. Meanwhile the school board closed the Institute to enable the boys' guardians to bring them round, but the strikers stood firm.

DEADLOCK STARTS AGAIN.

On Friday when the school reopened a committee of the students' well-wishers was appointed to negotiate with the Board of management and a solution was nearly reached through the suggestion that a small body of technical experts should be appointed to consider the grievances of the students, except that of the immediate dismissal of the Principal (the students' main demand), but meanwhile it was demanded on behalf of the Board that pending an enquiry the strikers and their leaders should keep off the institution, whereupon the deadlock again started —A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 25.

S.S. Sumatra, Capt. G. Fulina, (Agents: Lloyd Triestino) from Trieste via Aden.

S.S. Querimba, Capt. C. E. Parks, (Agents: M M & Co.) from Java via Coast Ports.

S.S. H. C. Flood, Capt. T. Berge, (Agents: Malabar Steam S. Co. Ltd.) from Calcutta via Marmagoa.

S.S. Subadar, Capt. C. A. Oakshott, (Agents: Turner Morrison & Co.) from Rangoon via Coast Ports.

S.S. Kidderpore, Capt. R. R. Burge, (Agents M M & Co.) from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Swarda. Capt. J D Woods, (Agents M M & Co.) from Moulmein and Rangoon.

S.S. Gazana, Capt. K. D. Mackenzie, (Agents M M & Co.) from Mombasa.

S.S. Baron Napier, Capt. A. Maclay, (Agents: Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.) from Semarag via Calicut.

S.S. Conte Rosso, Capt. M. Verbo, (Agents: Lloyd Triestino) from Trieste via Suez.

S.S. Naringa, Capt. K. D. Mackenzie, (Agents: M M & Co.) from Tuticorin.

S.S. Hatipara, Capt. H. Taylor, (Agents: M M & Co.) from Moulmein.

S.S. Kidderpore, Capt. R. R. Burge, (Agents M M & Co.) from Busrah via Karachi.

LOADING

S.S. Conte Rosso for Italian Ports.

S.S. Koromiko for Europe Ports and Calcutta.

S.S. Tairea for African Ports.

WHEN MOON IS OVERHEAD

The 70,000-ton liner, 'Queen Mary,' will be 20lb. lighter when the moon is overhead than when the moon is on the horizon.

This surprising statement has been made during a lecture by Dr. A. O. Rankine, a Professor of Science, who explained that tides cause weights to vary.

During the lecture Dr. Rankine performed a number of delicate experiments in magnetism.

He took the keys of his house out of his pocket and demonstrated with them, explaining that he himself had no personal magnetism.

With a new instrument of his own design he measured the magnetic qualities of copper, which is usually believed to be non-magnetic.

FLAT RACING SEASON IN LINCOLN

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 25.

The flat racing season of 1935 opened in Lincoln in fine weather. The turf was in excellent condition as the result of a good winter and the horses were more fit than usual.

Jack Jarvis had the honour of owning and Jockey Smith of riding the first winner "Ellenborough." Backers of "Flamenco" for the Lincolnshire have been heartened by the victory, since "Ellenborough" is in the same stable.

No favourite won to-day, only two getting placed. Gordon Richards had a blank day but Jockey Perryman brought off a double. The feature of the Lincolnshire Handicap betting has been the notable support recently given to the South African owned "Overcoat" but the race is one of the most open in recent years.

THE CAUSE AND ITS REMEDY

How To Stop Conversions Of Harijans

MADRAS, Mar. 22.

"Remove the cause, and the conversions will cease as also many worse results",—this is the specific that Mahatma Gandhi prescribes for the chronic of Harijan conversions to Christianity, writing in to-day's "Harijan".—Gandhiji says:

"A Harijan Sevak in Devakottah (South India) writes deploring the so-called conversions to Christianity of Harijans in that locality. The public know how they are systematically persecuted by the Nattars (a Caste Hindu sect). If afflicted by the persecution of losing hope of even receiving help from the other "Savarna" (Caste) Hindus, the poor Harijans see the shelter of Christianity, we may not be surprised. And our grief is worse than useless if we cannot turn it into powerful energy.

"Conversion under the stress of physical discomfort is no spiritual conversion. But we may not grumble if Harijans change their faith in order to better their material condition and to secure protection from persecution.

"What we need deplore is the cause of conversion. Let us realise and own that Savarna Hindus are the cause. If the Savarna Hindus of Devokottah were alive to a sense of duty by the Harijans of their locality, the Nattars, who are themselves Savarna Hindus, would not dare persecute Harijans as if the latter were not members of the same human family as the former.

"The correspondent suggests that some persons from outside Devakottah might go and work among the Nattars and the Harijans. It would be good if this happened. But I doubt if very sugstantial result will be obtained by stray outsiders going there temporarily. Any such effort must be vain, as will be that of doctors going among, and seeking to cure, patients who would not help themselves with the medicines prescribed for them. Both the wings of the Savarna Hindus, those who stand aloof and the Nattar Savarna Hindus are suffering from illnesses the latter from hankering after the persecution of their fellows, and the former from criminal apathy. Outsiders can at best go among them, diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy. It is for the patients to adopt the remedy.

"The young Savarnas of Devkottah know the cause and the remedy. Will they apply it? Thakkar Bapa is in their midst or will be presently. Will they listen to his advice? Conversions are but one small result of the disease. Remove the cause, and the conversions will cease as also many worse results."—United Press.

5 Years' Term For Bombay Council

HOUSE VOTES LONGER LIFE FOR ITSELF

Members Protest Against Treatment To Their Inquiries

Has a non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council the right to demand information about the working of different departments and official figures from Government Members or not?

Scant Courtesy

The above question arose out of the complaint made by Rao Saheb Kulkarni that his request for some information had been treated with scant courtesy by the Finance Member.

Plea For "Some Grace"

This charge of Mr. Kulkarni whipped the enthusiasm of several other members who made fighting speeches, demanding "some grace" at least on the part of the official members in their treatment of the non-officials.

The Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, who tried to explain the causes of the "misunderstanding," suddenly turned round and asked Rao Sahib Kulkarni under what authority he had asked for information.

This statement saw Mr. L. R. Tairsee on his feet, demanding of the Finance Member to show authority to deny the information demanded by a member of the Council.

HOME MEMBER TO RESCUE

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, came to the rescue of his colleague, the Finance Member, and said that the members had every right to demand information and the Government had never failed to supply it. He gave a long explanation to show how it was difficult for the Government Members-in-Charge to enter into correspondence with each one of the Councillors. He thought the best way of getting the necessary information from the Government was to ask questions, or raise issues during cut motions, or by moving resolutions.

The "tours" of the Ministers also came in for a good amount of criticism.

Earlier during the day, the House passed the Second Reading of the Bill for the registration and better training of nurses, midwives and health visitors.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at 2 p.m. yesterday with Sir A. M. K. Dhelavi in the chair.

During question hour Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City) asked what were the Bills which, the non-official elected members of the Council desired to introduce since the Reforms in 1921, but for which previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General was not granted.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home member, replied that as the information cannot be collected without considerable labour incommensurate with results, Government did not propose to compile the statement required.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni asked (a) whether it was a fact that the Superintending Engineer, Deccan irrigation circle, Poona, supplied copies of leave record and the service book of Mr. B. L. Oka, Assistant Engineer (deceased) to the Oriental Life Insurance Company;

(b) if so, under what rule or authority the record was supplied to the said company.

(c) whether it is a fact that the service book is treated as a confidential record

(d) whether it is a fact that the son of Mr. Oka had requested the same officer to supply him with copies of the same record:

(e) Whether it is a fact that his request was refused; if so, why;

(f) How many other instances of this kind occurred in the circle during the course of the last three years.

The Home Member replied that as the son of the late Mr. B. L. Oka, had threatened legal action against Government in regard to the matter, the Government declined to supply the information required.

After question hour, Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, moved that the Bill to provide for the registration and better training of Nurses, Midwives and health visitors in the Presidency of Bombay, be read for the second time.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, supporting the Second Reading of the Bill, said that the Council that would be appointed by the Government should have men and women who would discharge their duties satisfactory. Accordingly to the proposal there would be a preponderance of women over men (laughter).

On questions like these, women were not the proper persons who could judge. It was the mistaken idea of the Government to have more women on the Council because the question concerned was regarding Nurses and Midwives. Women lacked initiative.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale interrupted and asked him a question which was inaudible in the Press Gallery.

Dr. Collaco, replying, said that he was judging things as they were and not as they ought to be. Take science, music or painting, and the speaker asked who were more experienced in those lines. He left it to Mr. Gokhale to answer.

He again asked who were better off in the line of hair-dressing and dress-making? He left it to Mr. Gokhale to answer. (Laughter.)

Continuing he said that, according to one of the Sections of the Bill, unregistered women who put on nurses' uniform, were to be fined Rs. 100. He wanted the Government to define what the uniform should be. He also wanted to know from the Government if registered nurses could work for unregistered practitioners, specially because several German doctors have come to Bombay. He also wanted to know if a registered practitioner could engage an unregistered nurse. (A voice: No.)

Dr. Collaco, continuing said that if that was so, it was absurd, because unregistered nurses could be got for two or three rupees.

Dr. Vaishampayan, while supporting the Bill, said that there ought to be a majority of elected non-officials in the Council, instead of an official majority as at present proposed. He wanted that the nomination of the Council members should be only for a year and not for the first three years, as proposed by the Bill. He wanted that an imprisonment bar to the membership of the Council should be removed.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale also spoke.

NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL.

At the suggestion of Major W. Ellis Jones, Lady Superintendents of Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, were substituted in the places of the Medical Officer in charge of the said Hospitals as members of the Council.

Dr. M. D. Gilder's amendment that the Sister Superior of J. J. Hospital and Lady Superintendent of the K. E. M. Hospital should be added to the Council was accepted by the House.

Another amendment of Dr. Gilder that, instead of one registered nurse, one registered midwife and one registered health visitor to be nominated to the Council by the local Government, they should be elected by the persons registered in each part of the register respectively, was put to vote and declared lost, 23 voting for and 36 against the amendment.

That the Vice-President of the Council should be elected from among the members of the Council and should hold office for one year from the date of election was accepted at the instance of Dr. Gilder.

FIVE YEARS FOR COUNCIL.

Another amendment of Dr. Gilder that the members of the Council should hold office for five years instead of three was accepted by the Home Member and carried by the House.

The amendment that the imprisonment disqualification of membership of the Council be deleted, which was moved by Rao Saheb Kulkarni, was thrown out.

Dr. Dixit moved that the offences involving moral turpitude be a disqualification for the membership of the Council. In-

(Continued on page 19).

Westminster Statute Saved Empire

Will Britain Take Lesson From Dominions?

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

The following letter appears in "Rand Daily Mail", (Johannesburg):—

"To the Editor, 'Rand Daily Mail'."

"Sir,—The views expressed by Capt. Trotter in reply to my letter on Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on the new India Bill are likely to meet with strong opposition from the people who are desious to prevent the British Empire from disruption. I am delighted to learn from Capt. Trotter that the reason why political freedom for India has been granted with safeguards is that England's generosity in granting full autonomy to the Dominions of South Africa and Ireland has been thanklessly accepted and misconstrued. In other words, it means that as England's generosity has not been accepted in the right spirit by the Dominions, India should not be granted freedom through the fear of further disintegration of the Empire.

UNFAIR TO DOMINIONS.

It is unfair to contend that the Dominions do not appreciate the grant of full responsible government. In the case of South Africa, General Hertzog and General Smuts have said on more than one occasion that they are deeply indebted to Great Britain for the grant of sovereign independence to their country. The problem of Ireland should be considered in a different light. If it is examined with unprejudiced eyes, it would be accepted that Mr. de Valera is quite right in demandnng the repeal of Anglo-Irish Treaty which was conceived in a spirit inconsistent with national liberty.

STRENGTH LIES IN ASSOCIATION.

Whatever Capt. Trotter may say, a large section of British politicians does not repent the bold steps England took in satisfying the aspirations of Dominions. The strength of the British Empire lies in the free association of the Dominions, and undoubtedly not in the super-command of Great Britain in all matters.

THANKS TO WESTMINSTER STATUTE.

Just imagine for a moment what would have been the case if the Dominions had not been granted the freedom they deserved. England would have been at loggerheads with these countries who would have revolted. Canada would have seceded and perhaps amalgamated with the United States of America, South Africa would have made an alliance with Germany or some other European power and she would never have permitted England to sleep in peace and Australia would have taken a like course suitable to her. The cumulative effect of these happenings would have been the wreck of the Empire some time ago. But the Imperial Conference decisions and the Westminster declarations have been obviously instrumental in preserving the Empire under the common bond of the Crown.

WHAT INDIA IN REVOLT MEANS.

As far as India is concerned, Great Britain would be well-advised to follow the wise policy adopted for the dominions. Even if it is thought that India is the only country among the dependencies which could really comprise the Empire and that with her attainment of Dominion Status, Great Britain will lose her prestige in the Far East. On the other hand, a satisfied India will be the great tower of strength and a sharp and effective warning to Japan with her dream of a Munro doctrine for Asia. India in revolt will mean the loss of British trade and eventual break-up of the Empire.

SON OF INDIA."

NEW SIKH DAILY FOR AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Mar. 24.

The District Magistrate has accepted the declaration of Sardar Jagjit Singh as printer and publisher of a new Sikh daily entitled the "Khalsa Sewak" without demanding any security.

It is mentioned that the "Khalsa Sewak" comes into existence to replace the "Sikh Sewak" which has suspended publication.

Sardar Jagjit Singh has also made an application for bringing out an English weekly to be called the "Sikh Herald."—United Press.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

Health Restoring Works, Kalka (Punjab) have invented a very sure and rapid cure for obstinate skin diseases such as ringworm, itch, dry and weeping eczema, lupus, sinus, fistula, poisonous inflammations, etc.; Says the "Daily Herald" (a leading newspaper of the Punjab) "Cutine, a product of the Health Restoring Works, Kalka, have been found to be a very sure and rapid cure for skin diseases of various types such as lupus, ringworm, itch, obstinate dry and weeping eczema, etc. It has also been tried with remarkable success on cases of tubercular sores and sinuses. The preparation is entirely Indian and has no foreign or indigenous equal. We congratulate the manufacturers on their successful attempt in this direction." Price annas eleven one ounce phial.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts' with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

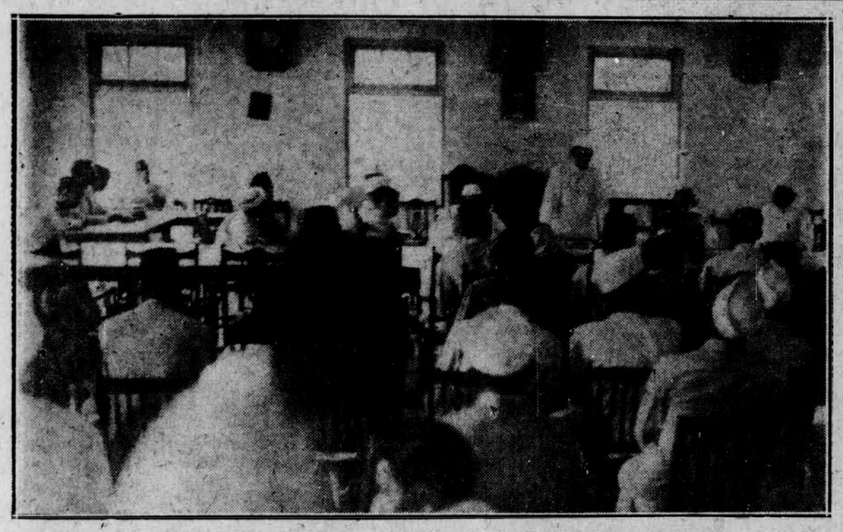
LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.



Condolence meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Congress House to mourn the demise of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.

Baroda Peasants Need More Adequate Relief

PRAJAMANDAL URGES IMPROVEMENT IN LABOUR CONDITIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 25.

At the resumed sessions of the States Peoples' Conference, Mr. Manibhai Dwivedi moved a resolution urging the Government to remit "himayati" tax in certain villages of Mahuwa taluka as water in the tanks was not constantly available.

The resolution was passed:—

Another resolution passed urges improvement in labour conditions of work and urges the Prajamandal to help workers and take step for the strict adherence to the Factories Act. A third resolution requests Government to order Khatedars to give remissions and suspension to peasants in Ganot as Khatedars were granted such relief by Government.

The next two resolutions request Government to grant further relief where found inadequate.

Regarding Amreli district where the peasants' condition is most deplorable the conference urges Government to reconsider and grant further relief.

Concluding the proceedings, Mr. Abbas Tyabjee urged the people to organise on a systematic basis for strengthening the Prajamandal and bring new awakening by mixing with rural population.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON LEGISLATURES

(Continued from page 20.)

from quoting from speeches in the Legislative Assembly.

The President said that Mr. Das' point did not arise. As for Munshi Iswar Saran's point, the President said that reference to the proceedings of the Council of State was not improper, but he asked the Government members to be ready to read out the answers if required.

GOVT. AND KENYA INDIANS.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked a short notice question regarding the Kenya Highlands.

Mr. Bajpai, replying said that the British Government had accepted the Government of India's representation, requesting that no order in Council be made until the Government of India was afforded an opportunity to represent matters. Such a representation for safeguarding Indian interests would shortly be made, and it would be not only against the statutory character of the proposed restriction.

Mr. Satyamurthi: When did the Government send their representation?

Mr. Bajpai: On February 25

Mr. Satyamurthi: Did it include a protest that the recommendation of the Kenya Land Commission was 'ultra vires,' as it went beyond the terms of reference?

Mr. Bajpai: We did not enter into an elaborate argument. Our detailed representation will go by the next air mail.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government give an opportunity to public opinion to express itself to strengthen the hands of the Government in preventing this injustice?

Mr. Bajpai: Since 1923, when the House expressed itself, there has been ample demonstration of Indian opinion against the Reservationo of Land in the Highlands. A further opportunity is unnecessary. In a representation made last month, we referred to the great strength of Indian opinion.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Joshi: Does the Government of India Bill provide for reciprocity enabling us to discriminate against those who discriminate against us?m

Mr. Bajpai was indistinctly heard to say that so far as the holding of property was concerned, no restrictions were to be placed on the legislature.—A. P.

ANEY FOR BENARES

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25

Mr. Aney left yesterday for Benares in response to Pandit Malaviya's invitation in connection with the Anti-Communal Award deputation.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST BUDDH GAYA TEMPLE BILL

Delhi Hindu Public Appeal To M. L. A's And "Elders"

NEW DELHI, March. 25.

A crowded meeting of the Hindu public of Delhi and the neighbourhood held under the auspices of the All-India Temple Protection Committee voiced a strong protest against the Buddh Gaya Temple Bill which is to come before the Assembly. Dr. N. R. Joshi presided.

Pandit Mangal Dutt, Pandit Govind Pande, Pandit Damodar Das and others adressed the meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted:—

"This meeting emphatically protests against the proposed Buddh Gaya Bill and invites the attention of the Government members of the Assembly and the Council of State to the violation of the inherent rights of the Hindu Mahant of the Buddh Gaya Temple. As the temple of Buddh Gaya is a purely Hindu temple built by the Hindus and held by them since the beginning, it should not be wrested from the hands of the Hindu Mahant of the Buddh Gaya temple. If the Bill be passed into Law, no Hindu will be able to worship the Hindu deities in the temple and perform ceremonial rites such as the offering of 'pindas,' which is their birth right and there will be a constant friction between the two religious communities, attended with the breach of peace."

Another resolution was passed unanimously, demanding the necessary safeguards to the incorporated new constitution to ensure the religious safeguards guaranteed by Her Majesty the Queen Victoria and her successors. A deputation will wait on the Viceroy in this connection.

The meeting adopted another resolution protesting against the measures taken by the authorities in Panipath, banning the Holi procession.—United Press.

INDEBTEDNESS RELIEF BILL ECHO.

Punjab Traders' Conference At Lyallpur On April 26

AMRITSAR, Mar. 25.

The 7th annual session of the Punjab Traders' Conference will be held at Lyallpur on April 26, 27 and 28.

The Conference will be presided over by Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandass, Member of the Council of State and the opening ceremony will be performed by Lala Mukandlal Puri M.L.C.

The Conference will consider the situation which has arisen as a result of the Relief of Indebtedness Bill and Ch. Choturem's new bill concerning the same.—United Press.

SEDITION IN BHAVNAGAR

Scope Widened To Include British Raj And All Indian States

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, 22.

The state order No. 12 notified in the latest Darbari Gazette states that "In the sedision clause the word "Maharaja Saheb" is changed to "not only the Maharaja Saheb but also the British Rule and the Indian Princes." By this modification those who create disaffection against the Maharaja Saheb, British Rule or any other Indian Princes will be charged under this clause.

SEVA SAMITY BUSY.

Many parts of Kathiawar are passing through famine and famine like condition. There are districts in Kathiawar, where peasants are living on one meal only. The Saurashtra Seva Samitee has received news of very precarious conditions prevailing in two districts of Kathiawar. Workers of the Seva Samitee are visiting the famine striken area, and are collecting facts and figures regarding the actual sufferings. A special meeting of the Samitee will be held at Amreli on 31st March to plan immediate measures of relief.

CHILD MARRIAGES AVERTED.

Due to Bhavnagar Youth League's efforts and vigorous propaganda fifty child marriages have been already averted.

The inmates of the Porbander Harijan Ashram went to Girnar for sight seeing. They were allowed to enter in all Hindu temples. But the jains did not allow their entry in the Jain temples.

COUNTRY HAS COST HONEST PATRIT

Ahmedabad Municipality Mourns Sherwani's Death

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 25.

At its meeting held this evening, the Ahmedabad Municipality passed a resolution regretting the demise of Mr. Sherwani by whose death the country has lost an honest patriot.

The Board adjourned without transacting any business as a mamrk of respect to the departed soul.—United Press.

If Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the Manufacturers of

HALL'S DISTEMPER

SHOULD BE VERY PROUD, THOUGH THE FIRST WASHABLE OIL-BOUND DISTEMPER TO BE MANUFACTURED IT STILL

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William Jacks & Co.,
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Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara) and Rajputana.
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FRUITALKO SALINE

POINTS THE SAFE AND SURE WAY TO RADIANT INNER HEALTH . . . . .

Put a "dash of IAPCO'S. FRUITALKO SALINE in a glass of water every morning" and drink it.

It keeps the intestinal tract clear of poisonous waste, safely and surely, and thus prevents many of the ills that attack the human body.

Try a Bottle To-day. Sold by all Chemists.

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Kill mosquitoes with FLIT and avoid DISEASE
Sprinkle FLIT POWDER!
Kills bedbugs, ants, cockroaches, fleas, lice etc. Has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray.
FLIT
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IMITATIONS WASTE YOUR MONEY

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

WHOLE STORY CONCOCTED

Kurla Magistrate Criticises Govt. Doctor In Match Factory Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, March 25.

Dr. V. B. Gupte, medical officer of the local Government dispensary, whose evidence in an assault case was disbelieved by the Court, was strongly criticised by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, in the course of his judgment delivered on Saturday last, when the case in which A. Larson (36) a Swedish employee of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to Augustin Lobo, another employee of the factory, on the morning of January 11, last.

The prosecution story was that on January 11 last when Lobo, a machine driver in the box-making department, went to the peeling department in charge of the accused to fetch bottoms, the coolie who was asked to bring them brought rims instead, so the complainant sent him back. The accused thereupon got enraged and gave a slap on the face of the complainant resulting in an injury to his left eye. Then "necking" the complainant, the accused gave him a strong kick on the lower part of the waist.

TREATED BY TWO DOCTORS.

He was treated by the factory doctor Mr. Chhaya next morning. Having been laid up with fever, the complainant was next treated by Dr. Gupte of the Kalyan dispensary on January 15, the day on which the complaint was lodged.

The defence was that when the complainant did not leave inspite of the accused's order, Larson took him out of the room and asked him to go away. The complaint was ledged at the instigation of strikers.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that according to witness Nair the complainant was turned out of the factory due to a scene created by him in the peeling department. It was very strange that the complainant did not care to approach the manager, whose office was quite close to the compound gate, if the former was really belaboured by the accused.

UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Evidence showed that the complainant was treated by Dr. Chhaya only once on January 12 for sore eye. It was strange that Dr. Gupte could have noticed the contusion near the left eye of the complainant on the morning of January 15 when the Court was not satisfied regarding the alleged injury a few hours later at the time of the verification of the complaint. It would appear that the whole story was concocted by the complainant in conjunction with Dr. Gupte, whose evidence according to the Magistrate did not deserve to be relied upon in the least.

The prosecution, continued the magistrate, had failed to bring home the charge against the accused, and there was not the slightest evidence that the complainant, who had proved himself to be "a pretender and a perfect liar," was belaboured by the accused.

He, therefore, acquitted the accused and directed the complainant to pay Rs. 40 to the accused as compensation or in default to suffer 30 days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. B. T. Cule defended the accused.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller Macleau, Bombay

THROW OPEN EVERY TEMPLE

Mahatma Pleads For Common Place Of Worship For All

MADRAS, March 22.

"There is no abolition of Untouchability till every public temple is open to every Hindu precisely on the same terms as to the other Hindus. A common place of worship is the surest test of a common faith. No wonder all other efforts appear as insincere to Harijans."

So declares Mahatma Gandhi writing in to-day's "Harijan".

"But," Gandhiji continues, "they are not necessarily insincere because they 'appear' so. There are hundreds of workers whose efforts to remove the blot of Untouchability are not any the less sincere because they are unable to -day to have every temple flung open to Harijans.

"The seed has been sown never to die. It is bound to bear fruit in its own time. Seeds of hardy trees take long to sprout. None the less, they are growing every to-day to have every temple entry growing.

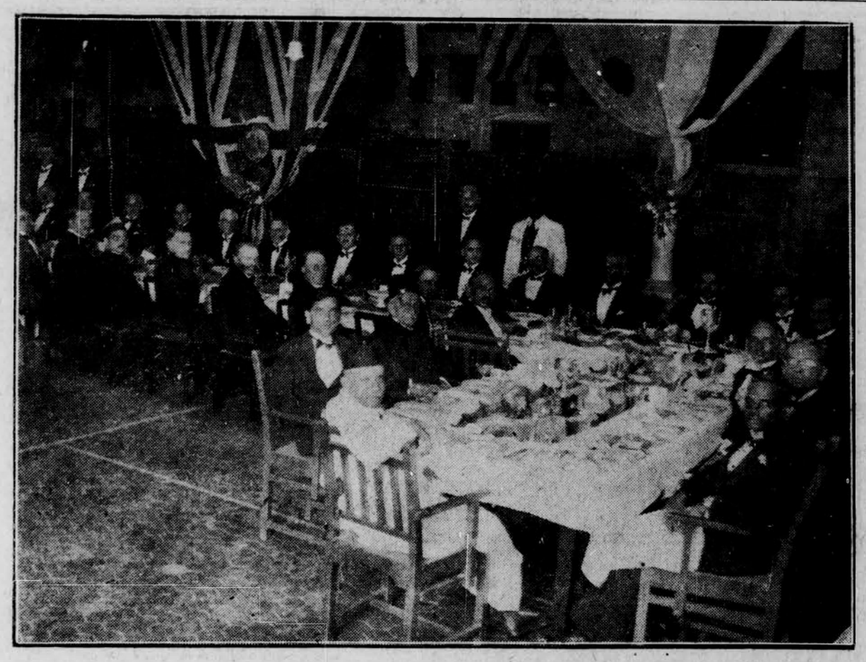
"The Reformers will not rest till every public temple is open to Harijans. All ameliorative measures are steps in the direction of temple-entry."

In this connection, Gandhiji recalls an incident which Thakkar Bapa has encountered during his tour in the South India recently at a Conference of Harijan workers at Aranmula in Travancore. An address was presented to Thakkar Bapa on behalf of the Harijans. It contained the following important reference to Temple-entry:

"It is our deepest conviction that Untouchability can and will never die as far as the temple doors are closed against us. Temple-entry is to us the acid test of success of the Harijan movement. All other efforts at our uplift are bound to appear to us insincere so long as temple-entry is denied to us. We implore you to employ all the strength of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to secure for us temple-entry."

Commenting on this, Gandhiji says:—

"The Harijan address is a timely reminder to every one of us desiring to serve the cause that we are not to think that the temple-entry question is shelved, because there is now-a-days no mention of it in the Press. While they may not carry on a public agitation in the matter, workers should do personal canvassing in their neighbourhood and persuade trustees and temple-goers to open the temples within their beat."—United Press.



Group photo taken at the annual dinner of the Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers' Association held at Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

6 SADHUS INJURED IN BAREILLY CLASH

Suggestion To Boycott "Wets" Leads To Trouble

BAREILLY, March 23.

Details available of an alleged serious fight that took place on Sunday last at Biamam in the circle of Nawabganj Thana near Bareilly show that over two thousand Sadhus were performing a religious ritual at Bijamam. A quarrel arose among them over the question of boycott of those persons who were addicted to drinks and other intoxicants and from verbal altercation between the two parties a free fight ensued as a result of which six persons were seriously injured four of whom are lying in a precarious condition in the district hospital.

Fourteen persons have so far been arrested in this connection. Further investigation is proceeding.

Later enquiries show that all the arrested persons have been bailed out except four persons who have been brought to Bareilly.—A. P.

EMPLOYERS' ADVISER TO I. L. C.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

It is understood Mr. K. Dutt, former President of the Indian Mining Federation, has been selected by the Government of India as the Employers' Adviser to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on June 4, 1935.—United Press.

At a Calcutta meeting of Buddhists representing India, Burma, Siam, China, Tibet, Nepal and Ceylon a resolution has been passed urging that the Bodhi Gaya Temple be restored to a Committee consisting of the Mahant and 9 Buddhists of India, Burma, and Ceylon in accordance with the terms of the Bill now before the Assembly.

FEARED BLINDNESS

Ex-Army Officer Shoots Himself In Hotel At Ballard Pier

A verdict of suicide while in a state of mental depression was returned by the Coroner's Jury, on Monday, over the body of Major A. Rayner (56) a retired military officer, found dead in a sitting posture and with a bullet-wound in the temple in the premises of a hotel at Ballard Pier, on Sunday morning.

It is stated that the Ex-Army Officer arrived in Bombay from Hongkong by the s.s. "Rajputana," on March 9.

A sweeper woman in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that she found the deceased in a sitting posture in the lavatory of the hotel.

Esperanza, a hall porter, said that Major Rayner came to the hotel on March 9. On March 22, he asked the porter to get his bill prepared, as he was leaving the hotel; but he did not leave as intended. He served dinner to him at 8 p.m.

He did not see him till the next morning, when he was told that he was dead.

An Inspector of the Yellow Gate station, in evidence, stated that he saw Major Rayner on Sunday morning with a bullet wound in the left temple and a service revolver lying near the right hand, down on the floor.

There were also two letters found in his person, one addressed to the hotel proprietor and the other to the Indian Ordinance Officer, Bombay.

The purport of the letters was that he committed suicide fearing that he would become blind as he was suffering from eye trouble.

A telegram was sent to his son living at Rawalpindi. Communicating the sad news.

The Coroner recorded that death was due to a gun shot wound through the head and that deceased committed suicide while in a state of mental depression.

AMENDMENT OF J. P. C. URGED

Calcutta Muslims Ask Govt. To Give Compensation To Victims

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Resolutions expressing horror and indignation at the Karachi firing, demanding a public enquiry into the incident and calling upon the Governmsnt to pay adequate compensation to the dependants and relatives of the victims were adopted at a mass meeting of the Muslim citizens of Calcutta last evening.

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C. was held at the Haliday Park.

The meeting further called upon the Government of India and the members of the Assembly to amend the Indian Penal Code so as to make the offence against the religion or religious belief of others punishable with transportation for life.—A. P.

ARMS SEIZURE IN VARIAV VILLAGE

Police Find Rifles, Cartridges And Swords In Muslim's House

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

The Baroda State police raided the house of a Muslim in Variav village and seized a large stock of arms and ammunition and materials for the manufacturing of ammunitions. The arms included a number of unlicensed rifles, cartridges, swords, spears, dharias etc. The house has been sealed and the Muslim has been arrested.—A. P.

LAHORE CONDEMNS KARACHI FIRING

Muslims Deplore Attitude Of Hindu Press In Punjab

LAHORE, March 25.

Resolutions condemning the Karachi firing and demanding an enquiry into the circumstances leading thereto, mourning the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and expressing abhorrence at the murderous assault on Sultan Ibn Saud in Mecca, were passed at a huge meeting of Mussalmans held last night with Mr. Chaudhry Afzal Haq in the chair. Over ten thousand attended the meeting.

Maulana Habibur Rahman, the chief speaker, was glad that the Hindu Congressmen supported the adjournment motion in the Assembly and told the Mussalmans to remember but for the Congress support Mr. Gauba's resolution would have been defeated. He said that at the same time Mussalmans would deplore the attitude of the Hindu Press in the Punjab justifying the firing and would look on the Hindu Sabha leaders and their papers as the real enemies of India and her freedom.—A. P.

THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES

(Continued from page 6).

to India? Why did he declare: "We British will undoubtedly lose India within two generations unless the Constitution is granted to India"? In reply to these question, the author of the 'Pravda" article writes: "India is becoming more and more the center of dissatisfaction against British domination. The voice of the Indian workers and peasants is becoming more audible. Besides, India is being changed into a strong nucleus where the economic interests of Great Britain and Japanese imperialism are coming into collision. In the face of the created situation, the problem of finding allies in India itself is becoming more and more necessary for the British Imperialists".

Concluding his article, Mr Anbor refers to the reaction of the Conservatives (Churchill and Rothermere) by saying, "British Imperialists in the role of defenders and protectors of the workers and peasants of India—is not this a genuine, undisputed, and unparalleled example of the hypocrisy of the Die-Hard British democrats? 'Progress' of European Parliament has received the discerned expression in the form of the Indian Constitution of 1935."

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A fine complexion is beauty everyone can have . . . it's just a matter of proper care. The most important thing is to keep the skin really clean, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores, too.

This perfect cleanliness is easily achieved by the creamy lather of "501" Toilet Soap, which coaxes out of the skin all impurities which might mar its beauty.

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INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT

Why Indians Should Support Indian Insurance Companies

BECAUSE THEY WILL STOP DRAIN OF CRORES FROM THE COUNTRY

The Insurance Blue Book issued by the Government Actuary in August 1934 publishes the following telling figures with reference to the Life Insurance Business in India. The figures are for the year 1932.

The total New Life Assurance Business effected in India during the year 1932 amounted to 137 thousand policies assuring the sum of rupees 27-2|3 crores and yielding a premium income of one crore and fifty lakhs, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 113 thousand policies assuring the sum of 19 crores and having a premium income of one crore. The actual figures of the business of Indian and Non-Indian companies were as under:

	Indian.
Number of Companies	153
Number of Policies issued	1,13,000
Sums Assured	19,00,00,000
Premium Income	1,00,00,000
	Non-Indian.
Number of Companies	24
Number of Policies issued	26,000
Sums Assured	8,66,00,000
Premium Income	50,00,000

MAKING HEADWAY.

From the above it will be observed that though the Non-Indian companies are only one-sixth in number of the Indian companies, they have taken away as much as 46 percent of the total business effected in the year in India, with a premium income of 50 percent of the total premiums paid on the new business during the year. In past years the business of the Non-Indian Cmopanies was not only far in excess of that with the Indian Companies, but year to year they carried away a much higher percentage in Premium Income from India. It is gratifying to note that Indian Companies are making steady headway and that the ratio of the business going to the Non-Indian Companies is going down year after year.

The above figures are for the year 1932 only. When we consider the volume of the total life assurance business in force and how it is distributed over Indian and Non-Indian Companies, the figures show the following interesting position:

Number of Policies in force	7,74,000
Total Sum Assured	Rs. 1,78,00,00,000
Premium Income	„ 9,00,00,000

Out of the above figures the share of 153 Indian Life Insurance Companies is as under:

Number of Policies in force	5,54,000
Total Sums Assured	Rs. 1,02,00,00,000
Premium Income	„ 4,75,00,000

The business of 24 Foreign or Non-Indian Companies was as under:

Number of Policies in force	2,20,000
Total Sums Assured	Rs. 76,00,00,000
Premium Income	„ 4,25,000

From the above we observe that the Non-Indian Companies controlled over half, actually 57 per cent., of the total Life Assurance Business in force in India in 1932. In Premium Income alone they drained away over 4 crores and 25 lakhs of rupees in the year or over 35 lakhs every month—actually over a lakh of rupees a day.

The financial position of Indian Life Assurance companies in 1932 was as under:

Number of Indian Companies	153
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 1,58,00,000
Annual Income	„ 4,99,75,000
Total Life Assurance Funds	„ 25,00,00,000
Total Assets	„ 31,66,00,000

INVULNERABLE POSITION.

The combined strength of Indian Life Assurance Companies shows a very invulnerable position strong enough not only to take over the entire business at present going to Non-Indian Companies but look after and retain the business they hold. It is really a pity that though the financial strength of the Indian Companies is so great, there should still be Indians who instead of supporting Indian Companies run after and place their business with Non-Indian Companies. If only these Indians could be made to realise the immense injustice and harm they are doing to Indian Life Assurance by supporting foreign concerns, one feels sure they would hang their head in shame.

The above figures relate to life assurance business. The figures for Fire, Marine and miscellaneous insurance business are as under:

In 1932 the Premium Income of all companies in insurance business other than life was almost 2-1|2 crores of which the share of the Indian Companies was 64 lakhs while that of the Non-Indian Companies was 1 crore 80 lakhs. The amount was derived as under:

	Lakhs.
Fire Insurance Premiums	126
Marine Insurance Premiums	44
Miscellaneous Insurance Premiums	75-1|2
Total	2,45-1|2

The Indian Companies received:

	Premium. Lakhs
From Fire Insurance	28-1|2
From Marine Insurance	7-1|2
From Miscellaneous Insurance	28
Total	64

The Non-Indian Companies received:

	Premium. Lakhs
From Fire Insurance	97-1|2
From Marine Insurance	36-1|2
From Miscellaneous Insurance	47-1|2
Total	1,81-1|2

SAFEGUARDS FOR BRITISH COMPANIES.

In every civilised country protection is given to local insurance companies and strict restrictions are placed over foreign companies seeking local business. In India, not only are British Companies permitted to operate but the door is kept open for colonial companies, American, Japanese, and German Companies, and even Swiss, Austrian, Chinese, Italian, French and Javanese companies. Disgraceful as the situation is, the British Companies are seeking safeguards against discriminating legislation and the White Paper is providing them.

By AN INDIAN

STOP THE DRAIN.

The first duty of every patriotic Indian is to insure with Indian Insurance Companies only. By doing so, he at once helps to keep in India and save crores of rupees that are going out of India every year. This not only strengthens the position of Indian Life Assurance Companies but also enables them immensely to assist Indian Banks, Indian industries and Indian enterprises, all of which support and employ crores of Indian workers.

The crores annually paid to foreign companies in the way of life insurance premium go out of India and thereby materially weaken the financial condition of India. These crores are used to strengthen foreign banks and foreign industries which compete with Indian trade and commerce and impoverish India in every way. Remember every rupee going out of India works against the interest and material prosperity of India. As long as we did not have indigenous life assurance companies, there may have been some reason for Indians to support and patronise Non-Indian companies, but when India possesses to-day as many as 175 purely Indian companies the large majority of which are really stable and progressive concerns, it is really suicidal to ignore them and support foreign concerns actually at India's cost. By insuring with purely Indian companies they not only help to retain Indian money in India but also help India to become more and more independent and free from the yoke of foreign domination.

Pension And Endowment Schemes For Workers

A Matter Of Duty And Not An Act Of Grace With Employers, Says Mr. B. G. Kher

Mr. B. G. Kher, Director of the Bombay Mutual Life Insurance Company interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative observed:

"It is a matter of great gratification that our businessmen are now turning their attention seriously to the development of Indian Insurance, in its various branches. Of the total Insurance Companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Insurance Acts, nearly one half are companies constituted outside India. Out of the total number of non-Indian Companies about 126 carry on Insurance business other than life, while so far as Indian Insurance companies are concerned, a majority of them carry on life assurance business only. Even in the field of life assurance, there is a great deal of business which is captured by the non-Indian companies, the bulk of which are British Companies.

SWADESHI VENTURE

I see from the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1933, that out of 774,000 policies, having a premium income of neavrly 9 crores of rupees, only 554,000 policies having a premium income of 4-3|4 crores were secured by Indian companies. It ought to be possible at least so far as life assurance business is concerned to see that the whole df this business is secured by Swadeshi companies. I am sure the Conference of Indian Insurance Companies which is now sitting, will consider the measures necessary to be adopted in order to achieve this end.

INSURANCE, PENSION AND ENDOWMENT SCHEMES

In this connection, it appears to me that there is a very great need for introducing pension and endowment schemes and provision for old age for the benefit of employees, working in the numerous business offices. It is possible by a very simple arrangement to prepare a pension scheme which can secure some provision for the dependents of employees, who may not survive to enjoy a pension or may enjoy such a pension for a short time. Em-

(Continued on next Page.)

Laxmi Insurance Company

FOUNDED BY MOTILALJI AND LAJPATRAI

(From A Correspondent.)

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, was founded by the well-known leaders, the late Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru about 11 years ago. The Company, beat all India record in the very first year by doing a very respectable life business of about 23 lakhs. In the 10th year, i.e., 1934-35, they completed a business of more than one crore and their Life Fund has piled up to a very respectable figure of 5 millions, an achievement which any company twice its age may be proud of. The Company has recently bought besides owning their own beautiful Head Office Buildings built some five years ago, the Magnificent Sir Shadilal Building at Lahore which is one of the largest buildings in that part of the country. They have also purchased a fairly good but somewhat smaller building in Calcutta in the year under review and we understand that they are contemplating the erection of a suitable quarter for their offices in Bombay also. This is a record unbeaten by any other life office in India and one of which any Insurance Company may be proud.

The investments of the company as appears from the balance sheet have been very judiciously made in Government securities, mortgages and their own buildings at places like Calcutta, Lahore, etc.

The Management of the company is in the able hands of Pandit K. Sanatanam to whom a great part of the credit for the sturdy growth of the company is due. The Bombay Branch is being managed by Mr. Ram Nath Chopra, B.A., LL.B., is doing well. The company has also a Branch at Madras where Mr. G. Rangswamy who is a well-known figure in insurance is in charge.

Do you know why the Share value of the

LAKSHMI

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

has gone up by 1250% ?

BECAUSE IN THE WORDS OF THE "INDIAN FINANCE" YEAR BOOK 1933

"So far as we are aware, no other life office in India or perhaps in any other country has underwritten from the beginning so large a volume of business, conducted its affairs on so economical a basis and pursued so scientific a financial policy as to be able to build up a life fund of Rs. 49 LAKHS at the end of 10 years."

For Policy and Agency Terms please apply to

R. N. CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B.

BRANCH SECRETARY,

Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUTUAL GOES AHEAD

The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society occupies a unique position in the opinion of its policy holders. For it is one of a very small number that did not experience a set back in its progressive march. Any man who wants absolute security, moderate premiums and splendid bonuses, in a life office managed on economical lines, cannot do better than go to the Bombay Mutual. It is indeed a life office of which Indian Insurance has every reason to be proud.

LOW PREMIUM RATES AND HIGHEST BONUS!

SECURITY.

The accumulated funds of the society are mostly invested in gilt-edged and other sound securities and are more than sufficient to meet every liability and afford perfect security for the fulfilment of its contracts.

MUTUALITY.

The Society is a purely mutual one and the entire funds are the property of the policy holders alone. There are no shareholders to share in profits. All the profits realized are divided exclusively among the policy holders. By this principle of co-operation the policy holders secure insurance at the lowest cost.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

A valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Society is made at the end of every five years or earlier as the Directors may think fit. After making necessary reserves, all the profits available are declared as an addition to the sum assured vesting immediately on declaration. Interim bonuses are also allotted to policies which may become claims before the next valuation.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Estd. 1871

A CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

OUR UNIVERSITIES SHOULD PRODUCE INSURANCE GRADUATES

(By Keshariprasad C. Desai, Manager, Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co.)

The problem of unemployment in the whole country in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular has been attracting the attention of all the thinking people of the land. The Senate of the Bombay University also discussed the subject with great enthusiasm last year. What has been the result of that discussion is not yet known to the public. One way to reduce unemployment amongst the University trained persons in future is to so arrange the University curricula as to include in it practical subjects traning in which will guarantee a career to many a graduate.

A SUGGESTION

The substantial growth which has taken place in the volume of life insurance during the last decade or more in India has brought with it a need for a much more complex type of life underwriting service, as well as a very widespread appreciation of the fundamental role which life insurance has come to play in modern economic and social activities.

If our University were to recognise the significance of the above growth and take definite steps to supply the very finest type of life insurance graduates, they would be readily absorbed by the Life Assurance Companies to the advantage of all parties. In the United States of America, the American College of Life Underwriters was organised and it was chartered on the 22nd of March 1927.

INITIAL WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

The first great task of the American College was to set up objective educational standards which would clearly be on a plane with those of other professions. One group of these standards as now constituted, pertains to moral character, age, previous education and experience; and the other to the subject matter with which the underwriter, desiring to equip himself for a professional service, should be thoroughly familiar. In formulating this educational programme, consideration was given to the desirability for a life underwriter to possess an intimate knowledge of life insurance as a functioning institution in a world filled with political, economic, and social problems which it can help to solve. Accordingly, the educational standards went far beyond the inclusion of life insurance fundamentals and salesmanship, incorporating likewise the subjects of psychology, economics, government, sociology, taxation, commercial and insurance law, the law of wills, trusts, and estates, corporation finance, banking and credit, and investments.

The second important task of the College was to gain the cooperation of high educational institutions in offering instruction along the lines of the educational standards above mentioned. At the outset, it was deemed wise to foster the training of life underwriters the facilities of many of the finest colleges and unversities in the U.S.A. The response of these institutions has been primarily along two lines: (1) incorporation into their regular curricula of such courses as will enable the undergraduate studying for the baccalaureate to prepare himself at the same time for the profession of life underwriters in existing educational institutions rather than to have the College itself conduct educational courses. The wisdom of this move has been well demonstrated, for it has made available to underwriters the facilities of to evening or extension branches of a programme of study which will enable underwriters now actively engaged in their vocation to secure adequate instruction during late afternoon or evening hours.

The third outstanding task was to develop the machinery by which candidates could demonstrate that they had attained the educational goal set by the College. This was accomplished by the examination tests. Candidates who pass their examinations and comply fully with all other requirements of the College are awarded the designation of Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U.).

PROFESSIONAL CONCEPT GAINING

As time goes on, the College receives from every side an increasing amount of enthusiastic support. The home offices of many life insurance companies have enthusiastically endorsed the C.L.U. educational programme and have strongly urged their representatives to prepare for the examinations, offering very substantial inducements in numerous instances to those who do so.

NEED FOR THE TRAINING

The public has suffered in the past and is suffering at present because many of those who enter life underwriting lack a definite worthwhile goal. It is easy to get in and just as easy to get out if one becomes discouraged. This situation is not wholesome. It involves not only a high turnover among agents but, unfortunately, a tremendous wastage to the public in life insurance which lapses because it is improperly sold or inadequately serviced. It is the belief of many that establishment and maintenance of high educational and ethical standards, coupled with public recognition of those who attain them, will change this point of view and will result in an acknowledgment by those who are genuinely interested in rendering competent service to the insuring public, of the need for making life underwriting a full-time vocation in whch knowledge and trained judgment play a commanding part.

WILL THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ACT?

In view of the above experience in the U.S.A. where so many as fifty-two institutions impart instructions relating to Life Assurance and allied subjects, the University of Bombay should take up this matter and frame suitable courses to be taught in the Arts Colleges.

At present there are some Commerce Colleges preparing students for some examinations that are taken in India by institutions in England. The students that generally join these colleges are in not a few cases those who have not succeeded with the Univrsity Examinations. Even such as these are, they get preference for the jobs in commercial firms if they get some sort of certificate from the foreign institutions The result is that those who pass the University test are kept unemployed. The University, therefore, should take up this matter and include in the voluntary subjects of the B.A. examination all the subjects that are included in the C.L.U. examinations.

I will conclude my remarks on the subjects with a quotation from "the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science."

"Insurance happens to be one of the latest arrivals among applied economic and business subjects in Universities and Colleges. Yet as a collegiate subject of study, Insurance combines the virtues of mental discipline, a proper concept of community service, and information really useful in living, quite as much as other subjects now comprising the collegiate curriculum, and in some instances much more so. Little by little it is increasingly recognized that the subject of insurance applies vitally to the future welfare of every graduate who leaves a school of business, and that it is as fundamental to personal and social well-being as most of the other basic courses."

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Estd. 1897

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Low Expense Ratio
Unique Financial Position.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

PENSION & ENDOWMENT SCHEMES FOR WORKERS

(Continued from previous Page.)

poyers must look upon it as a matter of duty and not as an act of grace or charity to make arrangements to secure pensions or endowments to workers who are responsible for their prosperity. At present most of the pension funds in India are connected with Government services. Some of the private employers have provident fund schemes. But employees should insist and employers should as a matter of duty introduce pension and endowment schemes so as to secure these benefits to workers in their old age. Although this may not fall within the purview of the Indian Insurance Companies Conference, I hope the question is of very great importance and must be considered.

INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

My own connection with Insurance business is very recent, by no means such as to entitle me to speak on this subject with authority. But such as it is, it has convinced me that Insurance of all kinds has a great future in this country and some of the educated persons who are now in the ranks of the unemployed, owing to no fault of theirs, but to the peculiar conditions of our country, will do well to turn their attention to this avenue of business. I am aware of quite a good few educated gentlemen who despaired of getting even a small job. But having fortunately started canvassing for some of the best life companies, they soon began to make not only a living but a decent income.

AMEND THE ACTS.

For the more profitable working of our insurance companies, in competition with the foreign companies, it is necessary that the Insurance Acts should be so amended as not to give any undue advantage to the foreign companies. But this subject is already receiving attention from eminent lawyers.

During the last few years, a large number of companies have been established with the object of transacting life insurance business, the largest number being in the Bombay Presidency. There is, of course, keen competition but it is to be hoped that with the quantity, the quality will also be kept up, as it appears that as many as 5 companies had to go into liquidation within 3 years of coming into existence as they failed to secure proper business.

"I trust that the future of Insurance in this country will be very bright and that the conference which begins to-day will help in a great measure to bring about this result.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY Ltd.

ESTD. 1907

HEAD OFFICE:- FORT, BOMBAY.

Dependable Company

FOR FIRE & MODERN LIFE INSURANCES

Difficulties Of Indian Insurance Companies

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES MUST STAND BY THEM

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the present condition and progress of general and life insurance companies in India, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies Association, and Director of the Vulcan Insurance Company, referred to the vital handicaps from which both life and general insurance companies were suffering in the country. As far as the life companies were concerned, in spite of progress made during the last 10 years, with which some people seemed to be satisfied, he felt that the progress was not as satisfactory compared to the progress of Life Companies in other countries. He felt that greater co-operation between Indian Life Insurance Companies was necessary for their quicker development.

WANT OF CO-OPERATION

As far as the Indian General Insurance Companies were concerned, he very much regretted the want of co-operation between them and also felt that unless industrial magnates and the commercial community wholeheartedly stood by them, their progress was very very difficult, in the face of cut-throat competition from foreign companies.

Particularly, the textile magnates who were enjoying protection for their industry, should give voluntary protection to Indian Insurance Companies by confining all their insurance to Indian companies alone. The same thing equally applied to the businessmen in charge of the sugar companies in the country, according to Mr. Setalvad.

The luke-warm support given by some of the Indian Banks and the attitude of the Exchange Banks had handicapped the progress of the general insurance companies to a very great extent. This attitude was still there in spite of their assurance before the Banking Enquiry Committee that they would be prepared to grant necessary facilities to Indian insurance companies for their development.

He concluded, "these are the main difficulties of the life and general insurance companies. Some of these are possible of solution by the efforts of the companies themselves and others require assistance of the Government by necessary legislation.

"Will the Government do their duty by the indigenous concern?"

This SILVER *is our* JUBILEE *Year!*

A RECORD OF 25 YEARS OF STEADY PROGRESS

YEAR	SUMS ASSURED IN FORCE
1925	Rs. 62,62,500.
1928	Rs. 99,84,826.
1934	Rs. 2,20,00,000.

These figures are convincing proof of a steady progress, and result of Public appreciation, for its services.

Get an ASIAN POLICY and have the benefit of the return of 3 and 3½% on your funds plus insurance free of cost.

Write for further particulars.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO. LTD. Asian Building, Bombay

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Business Completed during 1934
Rs. 1,69,58,280
Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices.

Minimum Rates:	Maximum Benefits:
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,30,00,000
LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS Exceeds	Rs. 2,50,00,000

Bombay Branch: National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by

NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO., NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

Empire Of India Life Assurance Company

ONE OF THE LEADING INSTITUTIONS

The Empire of India Life Assurance Company Limited was established in 1897 and to-day is acknowledged to be one of the leading institutions in this country. It has earned a reputation for operating on sound and progressive lines. Notwithstanding keen competition, the Empire of India's new-business shows a substantial advance and at a low expense. This has always been a feature of the Compaay and is in the best interests of its policyholders.

The Company's funds are invested in gilt-edged securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act and in view of the low rates taken in the balance sheet of such securities, new assurants will come in now under conditions and with future prospects that are exceedingly favourable.

With the increasing interest that is now being shown to insurance matters and the publicity that is being given to Indian Companies there will be many who will consider the advantages of effecting a life policy with this Company whose object is to provide life assurance at the lowest cost consistent with absolute security, whose business is secured at a low expense, whose financial position is exceedingly strong and whose future prospects are excellent

THE ASIAN POLICY

Its Outstanding Features

The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., was established in 1910 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lacs, out of which Rs. 10 lacs were subscribed and Rs. 2 lacs have been paid up. The total assets of the Company are over Rs. 38 lacs, the Life assurance Fund exceeds 34 lacs and the total business in force now stands at over two crores. The amount of claims paid is over Rs. 20 lacs.

The following figures, which reveal the position of the Company at three valuations, show the rapid progress as to strength and stability that the Company has attained.

Year of Valuation	Number of Policies in force	Sum assured for the year	Total income	Life Fund on that date
1925	3434	62,62,500	3,72,715	7,38,819
1928	3636	99,84,826	5,86,788	12,50,113
1932	8975	1,48,40,601	9,21,965	24,50,234

These figures are a convincing proof that the ASIAN, during the 25 years of its existence, has earned the appreciation of the insuring public and can now look forward with confidence to a still brighter future.

AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

ASIAN policy, after payment of three years' premium, is kept in force, without the necessity of an application from the assured, until the same is available, by appropriating the amount of surrender value sufficient to pay 12 months' premiums from the last due date. This system prevents lapses by non-payment of premiums on due dates, the policyholder has but to pay the arrears with interest at 6 per cent. In case a claim occurs while the policy is in force under this system the full sum assured after deducting the arrears is payable.

EASY REVIVAL OF LAPSED POLICIES.

Revival is permitted at any time on payment of arrears with interest at 6 per cent the special revival facilities are designed to allow those, who cannot pay all arrears at once, to reinstate their policies without the arrears coming in the way. This important facility should be borne in mind when selecting a Company, and must always prevail over considerations which are of far less consequence such as a few rupees more bonus.

EXTENDED ASSURANCE.

On an application from a policyholder while the policy is in force, after three full years premiums have been paid a policy may be kept in force for a certain period for the full sum assured depending upon the surrender value without payment of any further premium. This facility is especially useful to those who are in dire necessity and cannot pay premiums but who are anxious to see their families protected.

LOAN ON POLICIES.

Loans are granted on policies up to a maximum of 95 per cent of the surrender value at 6 1/4 per cent interest per annum. There is no restriction as to minimum loan permissible and a policyholder becomes entitled to a loan after three years premiums have been paid.

PERMANENT DISABILITY.

The policyholder, in case of permanent disability through accident, gets immediate relief in the form of payment of the sum assured to him in ten yearly instalments with exemption from payment of further premiums as per conditions mentioned on the reverse of the policy. Every person is liable to such accidents and in these days the risks are numerous on account of the modern methods of industry and transportation such as trains, motor cars etc. This protection from accidents is an additional benefit without paying any extra.

ACCIDENT RISK.

By charging a nominal extra of Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 2 per thousand rupees sum assured depending on the occupation of the assured the Asian policy will also cover accident risk and in case of death due to accident an additional amount equal to the sum assured under the Policies will be paid to assured's heirs or nominees (See conditions).

AVIATION RISK.

Asian is the first Indian Company to undertake risk. (For conditions see prospectus.

POLICY CONDITIONS.

On every policy a table shows you the paid up value of your policy and

(Continued on next Page.)

Life Insurance Policy From Investments

STRONG CANVASSING POINTS FOR AGENTS

It is not generally realised by agents and canvassers how favourably a life insurance policy compares with investments bearing interest. The comparison is important because due to the progressive decline of interest rates investors are on the look out for more attractive channels into which to direct their savings. A further point which cannot be omitted now-a-days is income tax rebate allowed on insurance premiums. For instance the rate of tax on income between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 is as high as 6 pies or 1/32 of every rupee increasing proportionately up to 32½ pies in the rupee. It must also be noted that, with regard to both interest and income-tax, prevailing financial conditions do not seem to indicate any change to the advantage of the investor for a long time to come. The examples that follow must obviously be adopted so as to suit each case and the force of their arguments will depend upon an intelligent appreciation of the temperament and circumstances of the individual.

AN EXAMPLE.

Example 1. The following example compares a savings bank account and an Asian policy 20 years endowment with profits for Rs. 5,000 at age 25. Interest on savings bank is taken at 2½ per cent. compound which is the rate available from the Banks generally, but the Post Office rate is 2 per cent. only. Income tax is taken at 6 pies in the rupee Bonus is assumed at Rs. 15 per 1,000 per annum although it is likely to be much higher on the average in future.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Premium	260	5	0
Less 2½ per cent. cash discount for annual payments	6	8	0
	253	13	0
Less income tax rebate at 6 pies in the rupee ..	7	15	0
Net cost of insurance ..	245	14	0
Policy with bonus at Rs. 15 per 1,000 in 20 years	6,500	0	0
Rs. 245-14-0 for 20 years accumulated at 2½ per cent. compound interest	6,280	0	0
Profit in favour of Asian Policy	220	0	0

Actually there is a profit of Rs. 220 and in addition the policy insures your life. There are also other advantages of the policy which we shall mention late.

INSURANCE POLICY MORE PROFITABLE.

Example 2. Another method of drawing a comparison is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Age 25. Sum assured Rs. 5,000 for 20 years Endowment with profit value of policy assuming bonus at Rs. 15 per 1,000 per annum at the end of 20 years ..	6,500	0	0
Total premiums paid Rs. 245-14-0 × 20 ..	4,917	8	0
	1,582	8	0

The profits works out to 32.1 per cent. on the investment.

In the case of whole life policies these methods of comparison are not possible due to the uncertainty of the time when claim amount is to be paid. One way out of the difficulty would be to assume death after a certain number of year—say, the expectation of life which is 33.1 years at age 25. But this method would probably not be to the taste of the proponent. In such cases the following table would be useful.

Example 3. The example is worked out for a whole life.

20 limited payments policy with profits (table II) for Rs. 5,000 at age 25. It is assumed that the premiums are invested so as to yield interestat 3½ per cent. compound.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Premium	179	11	0
Less 2½ per cent. cash discount	4	7	0
	175	4	0
Less income tax at 6 pies in the rupee	5	7	6
	169	12	6

At the end of	Rs. 169-12-0 accumulated with interest at 3½ per cent.) compound amounts to Rs.	In case of claim policy-holder will receive. Rs.
5 ..	910	5,500
10 ..	1,991	6,000
15 ..	3,275	6,500
20 ..	4,800	7,000
25 ..	5,697	7,500
30 ..	6,768	8,000
35 ..	8,040	8,500
37 ..	8,611	8,700

The above shows that an Asian Life policy is by far a much better investment until 37 years after taking the policy. Obviously this is most uncertain. Therefore it can be safely taken that an Asian policy not only gives a very reasonable rate of interest on the amount of premiums paid but also secures protection against risk of death.

SINGLE PAYMENT POLICY.

Example 4. For those who have some capital on hand single payment policy with profits is one of the safest and most remunerative forms of investment. Take for example for age 25 under table IIIC 20 years term. The premium is Rs. 657-8-0 less 6 pies in the rupee income tax rebate means a net premium of Rs. 637. This premium gives a return of Rs. 1,000 sum assured and Rs. 300 in bonus assuming bonus at the rate of Rs. 15 per annum. The return therefore works out to a little over 3½ per cent. per annum.

Apart from the interest point the Asian policy has many advantages over other investments. These advantages are detailed in our various leaflets and may be summarised as follows :—

1. The Life policy cannot depreciate in value like real estates, shares and valuable, etc.
2. This value does not depend on conditions in the money market and is absolutely guaranteed. So there is no need to worry.
3. The policy can easily be made payable to whomever one likes. A mere assignment is required and no costly document or legal advice would be necessary.
4. Finally it should be noted that in all the above examples compound interest has been assumed.

Though this assumption is alright in theory it is practically impossible for the small investor to earn compound interest on his savings. For example the interest earned on Government Securities, interest in bank fixed deposits dividend on shares and annuity income of rent on properties cannot generally be invested in the respective securities because of the small amount. The Company does this for him in the case of the Asian Policy.

THE ASIAN POLICY

(Continued from previous Page.)

the amount of surrender and loan permissible at the of 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15 or 18 years. The policy is straight forward and makes you certain of your claim you need not take the trouble to consult any one or to write to the Company. The Asian Policy tells itself.

VARIETY IN SCHEMES.

Asian offers various schemes to suit all pockets and the different needs of people. Variety in schemes is a special feature of the Asian as will be evident by a reference to the prospectus and other leaflets.

LOW PREMIUM RATES.

A comparison of premium rates of various companies will show that our premiums are about the very lowest. The premiums as printed in the prospectus are subject to a discount of 2 1/2 per cent for payment of yearly premiums and no extra is charged for half yearly and quarterly payments. Premiums are calculated according to age nearest birthday which means a further saving in your premiums.

BONUS.

Even with low premiums the Company has at the valuation for the four years ending 31st December 1932 declared a bonus of Rs. 18 per thousand per annum on whole Life policies and Rs. 14 per thousand per annum on endowment policies.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

In these days of hectic scramble for higher bonus rates it would not be out of place to point out that the various facilities and benefits offered by the Asian Policy go a great way in compensating for the slightly lower rates of bonus due to the low premiums charged. Bonus distributions are after all made out of the policy-holders money and a higher bonus may be the result of higher premiums charged or a tendency to be less conservative. The Asian has resisted the temptation of regarding the percentage of bonus as the sole and the only goal to be aimed at and believes that a policy of low premiums and other facilities will in the end be in the best interests of the policy-holder. The testimony of an impartial critic as Mr. G. S. Marathey M.A., A.I.A. Actuary, should be convincing proof that Asian policyholders are getting full value for their money even if the bonus test alone is applied. The learned actuary remarks "as compared with the size of your premium rates, relatively to those of other companies, your participating policyholders are getting quite a substantial rate of bonus".

Is it Worth Knowing ?

NO Company in Canada, the U. S. A. or in England, is rated more highly by any Insurance authority in Canada, the U. S. A. or England than THE CROWN LIFE It is the largest Company of its age in Canada.

Its premiums are exceptionally low.
The liberality of its policy is unique.

The Cash Surrender values, loan values, paid up insurance values and extended insurance option, which are all guaranteed provisions of CROWN LIFE policies, are surprisingly Liberal.

The net cost of its insurance premiums less bonus or dividends, is notably low.

COMPARE OUR POLICIES

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office for India

12, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY 1.

Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,

C. T. SHAH & Co., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY 1.

Triumphant Results of 1934

CROWN LIFE'S New Chapter of Progress

The wonderful financial stability of this most progressive Company is conclusively proved by the following statistics. For the last three years in succession, in spite of the aftermath of the depression, CROWN LIFE has bettered its position each year in every respect, culminating in the triumphant results of 1934.

	1931	1932	1933	1934
New Business	$21,762,533.00	$23,000,859.00	$25,691,217.00	$ 29,305,918.00
TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE	$136,684,208.00	$137,180,619.00	$138,821,915.00	$ 147,861,463.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$16,654,077.94	$17,892,630.94	$18,893,081.00	$ 21,084,899.00
CAPITAL SURPLUS and DIVIDEND FUNDS	$738,656.17	$992,181.44	$1,133,107.00	$ 1,370,934.00

What Insurance Companies Have Done For India

MAKING PEOPLE INSURANCE-MINDED

Mr. K S. Ramchandra Iyer, Secretary of the Jupiter General Insurance Company in an interview with the "Bombay Chronicle" said, that the idea of Conference was nothing new in insurance business.

"Really speaking", he observed, "it is annual gathering like the insurance Conferences and conventions which do greate service in the cause of insurance both in Europe and America. Those insurance companies are very lucky in being able to get the heads of their respective Governments to take part in such conferences. For example, H. M., the King Emperor, takes the keenest interest in the progress of insurance and in the U.S.A., President Roosevelt has shown the largest amount of interest in the insurance. Sgr. Mussolini, the Italian Dictator sees to it that the conservation of Italian insurance is preserved for Italian companies. With this kind of interest evinced in the cause of insurance, the public of these countries are very responsive and have followed the example of their kings and presidents in encouraging their home insurance companies.

MAKING PEOPLE INSURANCE MINDED

In India, however, the conference idea has been of a slow growth, but there can be no doubt that even the first two conferences previously held have awakened the insuring public in India not only to a sense of responsibility to insure with Indian companies, but what is more, they have made many other people insurance minded. The under-lying idea of the Conference is to educate the public in regard to the great service of insurance in general and to popularize the cause of Indian insurance in particular. In this object, the Conference had achieved some success but more remains to be done. Indian people are slow to appreciate anything that is good even for themselves. But the conference proceedings do seem to be opening the eyes of the Indian insuring public.

The 3rd Conference which is being held to-day in Bombay, headed by two prominent citizens, one a tried statesman and politician and the other a businessman, is just a natural growth in the progress, that has taken place in Indian insurance. This year's conference and the addresses that will be presented at it, will go a long way in making the people not merely insurance-minded, but what is more important, this will bring prominently to the notice of the Indian public, the great service rendered by the institution of Insurance in India.

Wanted A Reinsurance Company In India

HOW INSURANCE FUNDS MUST BE INVESTED

Mr. J. M. Cordeiro, Secretary, Association of Indian Life Assurance Companies, and Secretary of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Company, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" observed that since the idea of the Conference of Indian Insurance Companies was first mooted by Pandit K. Santanam, much spade work had been done by the Indian Insurance Companies in general and the Indian Life Assurance Companies in particular. While in 1925 the total insurance secured by the Indian life companies amounted to somewhere near 8 crores, at present it was noteworthy that the total insurance covered by the Indian Insurance Companies was about 24 crores. This alone showed of what great advantage were these Conferences of the Indian Insurance companies.

The Conference, in the opinion

(Continued on Page 18)

Progress Of Indian Insurance

GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANSION

"India is still on the fringe of insurance business as far as Indian companies are concerned. The existing companies have a great responsibility. They have to demonstrate that they can develop along the right lines and inspire the same confidence among the public as some of the non-Indian companies with millions of reserves behind them. I am glad to say that in life some of the Indian companies have shown results for a series of years which have absolutely consolidated their position, and to-day can hold their own against the best non-Indian companies that are working here. That is not enough, and such life companies should not be counted on the fingers' ends but by scores. Our efforts should be directed towards strengthening the position of those that are still struggling and starting many more in different parts of the country", declared Mr. (now Sir) Nowroji B. Saklatvala presiding nearly seven years ago, over the first All-India Insurance Companies Conferences held in Bombay. Since then part of his observation has been more than fulfilled. Indian insurance companies during the past seven years have amply consolidated their position and not withstanding the apathy of these from whom they could expect more support in all possible ways, they have secured a firm footing and stability so as to enable them to rank with any first-class foreign insurance companies.

These remarks of an industrialist occupying a premier position in Indian business are of special interest in view of the third convention of the Indian Insurance Companies which is meeting today (Tuesday) at the Sir C. J. Hall, under the presidency of Sir Chaimanlal Setalvad

GENERAL INSURANCE

Referring to the other departments of insurance, Sir N. B. Saklatvala then observed: "I have a mournful tale to unfold when coming to fire, marine and accident. Here the progress is painfully slow. The few Indian companies which have already started have demonstrated their utility and their right of existence. I am, however, grieved to record that the public have not responded to their efforts to the extent they have a right to expect. The Indian public as a rule are suspicious and, if I may say so, ignorant of insurance matters. They have an idea that the foreign companies have very large reserves behind them, and have wider experience, and are therefore better able to meet losses than Indian companies of later growth. Again some of our big capitalists and industrialists have had very cordial relations with these foreign companies which they are oath to disturb. To an extent, these people are correct, but if a firm like the Tatas, who can be given some credit for business acumen, can be their way, consistent with their responsibility, confine all their business, extending to some crores, with an Indian company, surely others can do the same".

These remarks are as true today. Every year as the Indian General Insurance Companies expand their business and develop, they meet with severe competition from foreign companies and in the absence of legislative support naturally look to the public support and co-operation. The question of public support gives rise to interesting issues.

An Expert's Views.

"Why do non-Indian Insurance Companies still hold the field? This is the interesting question very frequently asked. The reply given by an eminent insurance expert is, "It is because Indians insure with non-Indian Companies." (Though the reply is in connection with general insurance excluding the life department, it is equally true of that department also.)

Again so according to the same expert, the distrust of Indian Companies is due to ignorance of the principles of insurance and reinsurance.

If only the Indian insuring public had an inkling as to how risk is shared in cases where vast properties are covered by insurance and reinsurance, there would be no scope for any suspicion.

Says the expert: "Undoubtedly lack of knowledge is a potent factor against us, I will only mention one instance, and I think it is sufficient.

"In the course of the peregrinations of the late Indian Insurance Companies Delegation, the Delegation interviewed a body of prominent businessmen. We found that many actually thought that if they insured a property worth, say, Rs. 50,000,000 with an Indian Company, and the property was totally burnt, the Indian Company would itself bear the loss of the 50 lakhs.

"This is not a fairy story, it is actual fact. The principles of reinsurance and spread of risk had no place in their consideration of the subject. It is curious to reflect that they might have applied the same argument to many non-Indian Companies working in India, but this they never thought of. This fact shows something which is akin to 'lack of knowledge' i.e., mistrust."

Vast Scope In India.

Commercial insurance opens up a large vista for any amount of business. The late Mr. Lalji Naranji, chairman of the Reception Committee of the first convention, made a striking reference to this branch of insurance.

Since then the position of the indigenous insurance companies had no doubt improved considerably but there is still great scope for development.

Mr. Lalji observed: "Passing on to what are known as commercial insurances, such as fire, marine, motor car and other accident business, it must be said at once that Indian companies, even a decade ago were not much in evidence. Inspite of the fact that large trade had been going on between India and other countries and in spite of the fact that the cotton mill industry and the cotton trade were in the hands of the Indian people, there never was any thought given to this great handmaiden of commerce. It was left to the post-war period to bring into existence several new types of enterprises and commercial insurance was one of them several fire insurance companies were started with huge paid-up capital, as a result of post-war prosperity. India has not developed many industries and consequently has not enough fire insurance business of her own. These companies are still able to carry on because of their large capital. To meet their

(Continued on page 16).

New India Assurance Company

A PIONEER ENTERPRISE

The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., was formed in 1919 under the most influential auspices and with the impressive capital of over Rs. 11 crores subscribed, and Rs. 118 lacs paid-up. After a few years of trading it was found that the capital was in excess of requirements and a refund was made to shareholders; bringing the subscribed capital to Rs. 3½ crores and the paid-up capital to Rs. 71 lacs. At that stage the Company had attained a strong position, and the reduction of capital in no way affected its credit.

The security represented by the large capital resources of "New India" enabled it to act as the pioneer of Indian insurance enterprise operating practically throughout the world and its far-flung organization is strikingly evidenced by the dimensions of the business transacted.

IMPOSING FIGURE.

Since the inception of the Company the premium income in the Fire, Marine and Accident Departments has amounted to the imposing figure of Rs. 10½ crores. During that period those Departments have paid in claims the total of Rs. 6-1/3 crores. Reserves exceeding, in amount, the paid-up capital have to date being built up, thus adding to the security the Company affords its policyholders.

Life Assurance was commenced in 1929, and during the first year of operations policies assuring, in the aggregate, Rs. 38¼ lacs, were issued. During the last financial year the fifth year of the existence of the Department—the new business completed amounted to Rs. 111¼ lacs, and this figure will undoubtedly be handsomely exceeded at the close of the current financial year.

At the end of the financial year in 1933 an Actuarial Valuation of the Company's Life business was made which disclosed a surplus enabling the Directors to declare Bonuses of Rs. 15 and Rs 10 per annum per Rs. 1,000 sum assured in the case of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances respective-

(Contisued on page 15)

ARYAN MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Unique Life Fund of this policy-holders' office shows its soundness.

* * * *

BONUS at first triennial Valuation proves its unprecedented progress.

* * * *

Head Office:
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Estbd. in Bombay in 1919)

India's Largest Company Transacting Business of

Life, Fire, Marine, Motor Car etc. Insurance

Board of Directors

Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
F. E. Dinshaw Esq. (Vice Chairman)
The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.
Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt.
Sir Cusrow N. Wadia, Kt., C.I.E.
Ambalal Sarabhai, Esq.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Suleman Kassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E.
J, D. Ghandy, Esq.
Ramnivas Ramnarain, Esq.

Paid-up Capital Rs. 71,21,055

New India's Life Policies

are unique and offer

(1) Permanent Disability Benefit;

(2) Automatic Nonforfeiture Privilege;

(3) Double Indemnity in the event of death by accident; and

(4) Extended Term Assurance whereby policies are maintained in force for a certain number of years without payment of any premium after three years premiums are paid.

NEW INDIA'S

LIFE DEPARTMENT

has created a record in the history of Indian Insurance in respect of new business.

For Copies of Prospectus and Agency Terms please write to

GENERAL MANAGER,
New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A New Venture In Indian Insurance

BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, have embarked on a new venture by sponsoring a Fire and General Insurance Company in Bombay, under the name and style of the "Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited." The new Company is really an off-shoot of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, which has built up a reputation all its own in a comparatively short period. Almost fifty per cent of the share capital of new concern has been underwritten by the "Bombay Life" and the directorates of both the Companies have been kept identical with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt C.I.E., as Chairman. The other gentlemen forming the Board are men, who, having regard to their position in public life, are sure to infuse complete confidence in the public mind. From the prospectus which was issued and published the other day it appears that the Company has an authorized capital of Rs. 15,00,000, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 10,00,000, of which Rs. 5,00,000 is paid up. The Company has heavy odds to contend against, at least for the first few years of its existence. Under the able guidance of its Manager, Mr. M. M. Mundkur, who has had nearly twenty-seven years' experience to his credit with the "New India Assurance Company, Limited" and other leading offices, the Company it is expected will steer clear of all obstacles that may beset its career in the early stages.

FAIR PLAY AND NO FAVOUR.

It is a happy sign that the eyes of the Government have been opened at last to the legitimate grievances of indigenous concerns against foreign competitors. It is understood that the Central Government are at present considering the feasibility of amending the Insurance Companies' Act in a way that would give the foreigner only fair play and no favour. It is earnestly to be hoped that the new legislation will see the light of day at no distant date. That day will be really the 'red letter' day in the annals of Indian insurance companies.

It is hoped the new Company will show steady progress from year to year and prove the falsity of the gibe so often cast at Indians that in insurance matters at least India must look to foreigners for light and guidance.

FOLLOW JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

How They Encourage Indigenous Insurance Companies

Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta, Manager, Bombay Life Assurance Company, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" deplored the step-motherly attitude of the Government of India towards the growth of Indian insurance companies.

"In addition, the educated classes and especially the richer classes," he observed, "have a lamentable lack of faith in Indian insurance companies and have fascination for foreign insurance companies. Even prominent businessmen, who ought to give lead in such matters, do not seem to have realised their responsibilities and obligations towards a national enterprise.

"I would only mention instance of the Japanese regard for their own business concerns. A foreign insurance company, which has extended its activities al over the world, tried to establish its branches in Japan, too, and spent considerable amount in publicity and advertisement. But the foreign company could not get the Japanese to insure their property or life with the concern for the simple reason that it was not a Japanese concern. Within a short time, the branches had to be wound up at a loss. I need not add how our national prosperity would increase if such a thing could happen in India.

LICENSED INSURANCE AGENTS.

"I believe the Insurance Companies Conference is going to consider the advisability of having licensed insurance agents. This is, indeed, a very vital matter. If some restriction could be imposed the position of the agents as well as the companies would certainly improve. Now the companies are being exploited by some agents. This can be stopped if the agents are required to obtain some kind of licence before they can canvass business. This requires legislation and it is for the Government to act. American ano British Insurance Companies exercise some control over the agents. There is no reason why this system should not be introduced in India.

"I am glad to tell you that we, the Bombay Life Assurance Company, have been the first to introduce a scheme of advancing money to co-operative housing societies. The Secretary to the Ministry of Health in Great Britain wants to eliminate slums and bad houses. Why should not India do the same?

Progress Of Insurance In India

HOW INDIAN COMPANIES STOOD THE TEST

The following is a brief review of the progress of Indian Insurance Companies during the year 1933:—

Though the year 1933 was the worst year in many respects so far as the world in general was concerned, the Indian insurance business showed steady progress. In a country like India where experience has shown that it takes a much longer time for anything to grow and develop than is the case elsewhere, this success should be deemed remarkable, and the Indian insurance companies can take legitimate pride in that they have been able to show steady and stable progress all round.

SOLID POSITION

Indian insurance companies, which are doing a general insurance business, have now attained a solid position in the commercial life of this country, and as every year progresses, there is a steady flow of Indian insurance business into the channels of Indian insurance companies. More Indian mills and factories are to-day insured with these companies than was the case five years ago. More and more policies are issued by Indian insurance companies on goods shipped to all corners of the world from India. Thousands of motor cars are now being insured with Indian insurance companies. Workmen's Compensation Insurance, Burglary, Theft and even personal Accident Insurance are all covered by Indian insurance companies so that taking the Indian insurance companies as a whole, they are now giving protection in all branches and are acquitting themselves splendidly in their day to-day transactions, as is the case in the rest of the world.

INSURANCE WONDERS

The history of insurance progress, particularly after the post-war period, has been one in which throughout the world insurance business has steadily passed on to indigenous companies, whereas during the pre-war period, this was the monopoly of certain countries. As a matter of fact, it is no exaggeration to state that wonders have taken place in the insurance field, particularly, in countries like Japan, South America and most of the European countries. The position to-day is that in most of these places, where foreign companies practically held the field 20 years ago, the very same companies are unable to get any direct business. They have to be content with mere re-insurance business.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM

To a large extent, local patriotism has been responsible for this state of affairs, but taking things from an absolutely business point of view, the reason for this state of affairs can be found in the fact that insurance companies established in these countries have shown to their own people that by insuring with them they can get the same financial stability, insurance service and promptness in payment of claims as they have been accustomed to get in the past.

TEST OF STRENGTH

So far as Indian General Insurance companies are concerned, they have had innumerable occasions when their financial strength was tested and everyone of them has come out stronger. Everyone of the Indian companies has met its obligations to its policy-holders as quickly and as generously as the insuring public have been accustomed to get in the past. Whether policies were issued in favour of private individuals, industries, banks or public institutions, there has been no occasion in which, to our knowledge, any dissatisfaction was even expressed against any Indian Insurance company, either in its day to day business or in its promptness or capacity to meet an engagement. This is a fine record of which any one can be proud and the Indian insuring public should feel both pride and gratification at the manner in which Indian insurance companies are building up their status and are doing everything in their power to become substantial financial institutions in the country.

SUPPORT INDIAN COMPANIES

It is up to the insuring public of this country to look always for their insurance needs to Indian companies. There is still a great deal of insurance business, controlled by the Indian commercial community and the Indian insuring public, which ought to go to Indian companies, and we hope that there will be no hesitation on the part of the Indian insuring public in entrusting all their insurance needs with Indian companies.

Bombay Life Assurance Company

HOW IT STARTED AND PROSPERED RAPIDLY.

During 1907-08 the wave of Swadeshism, which took its rise in Bengal, began to spread all over the country. The industrialists were anxious to take advantage of this sentiment by pushing the sales of their manufactured goods in several parts of India and by putting up more cotton mills and starting new industries. Even then the term "Swadeshism" was not restricted to the development of indigenous industries, but was understood to include the Indianising of services such as banking, insurance and shipping. The question of starting insurance companies in India was also considered at that time by several persons interested in the movement. It was felt that premium income received from Indians should remain in the country, so that the accumulation of the same might be later be utilized to help indigenous industries.

Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, who can well be called the founder of commercial education in India, had studied the question from an actuarial and statistical point of view.

ASSISTING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

The company was started at first under the name of "Swadeshi Life Assurance Company" and the first policy was issued on November 1, 1908. In March 1933, the name was changed into Bombay Life Assurance Company. The history of the "Bombay Life" is a record of steady progress, of steady growth to its present dimensions; of absorption of modern plan and services for the benefit of the policyholders; of a consistent, sympathetic and liberal attitude towards them; of the growth of splendid traditions and loyal team-work among the heads and the workers of the field organisation and, above all, of financial strength. Recently the Company has, in consultation with the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, drawn up a scheme to render financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies which till now were financed by Government. The directors can justifiably take credit for being the first in the field to do this kind of constructive work of civic utility.

In 1909 the total Assurance in force stood only at the small figure of about Rs. 5-1|2 lakhs, representing hardly 350 policy-holders, whereas at the end of 1934 Bombay Life represented the interests of more than 16,000 policyholders carrying insurance covers to the tune of nearly four crores and a half. The completed business for the year 1934 amounted to more than one crore and ten lakhs.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Continued from page 14)

ly. A further valuation of the Life business will be made at the end of the Company's next financial year when it is confidently anticipated that results still more favourable to policyholders will be shown.

A perusal of the list of investments held by the Company illustrates the soundness of the investment policy pursued by the Directors. It is apparent that the excess of market value over book value of the investments is substantial and the security to policyholders is further enhanced by such undisclosed reserves.

The "New India" has built up surely and well, and is assured of the further success which is its due.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
OF THE
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
(ESTD. 1908)

NEW BUSINESS IN 1934

RECEIVED: Rs. 1,25,50,250
COMPLETED: Rs. 1,04,33,750

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SELECT THIS PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE PURELY SWADESHI

A DECADE OF PROGRESS
New Business Completed in
1923
Rs. 14,76,500
1925
Rs. 22,18,500
1927
Rs. 38,77,000
1929
Rs. 51,22,500
1931
Rs. 58,66,500
1933
Rs. 94,16,500
1934
Rs. 1,04,33,750

Attractive Terms offered to Active and Influential Agents
Write to the Manager

Head Office
"BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING"
45-47, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

The BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office :
45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(A purely Indian Concern with Indian management)

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Though India Has Made Progress In Insurance It Lags Far Behind Other Countries

Bright Future For Indian Insurance Companies

(By MANIBHAI DESAI.)

Life assurance, in the form of mutual help, and future provision for one's self or family existed in the world, ever since the beginning of civilisation. But the seeds of the present scientific system of assurance were sown in the year of Grace 1582. In that year the first policy was issued. In those days, premiums were exorbitant and policy conditions hard and ambiguous. With the growth of experience and knowledge about these matters, radical improvements were made in this system and to-day it has become so perfect and scientific that it is regarded not only as the best method ever devised by human ingenuity, for future protection but one of the best modes of investment as well.

In India, life insurance has been prevalent, in a crude form, for the last three thousand years and more. The custom of helping the members of a family, by their relatives, on the death of the earning member of the family still exists in many parts of the country. The practice of giving gifts at the time of the marriage of a girl (or a boy) is also based on the principle of mutual help.

INDIAN COMPANIES.

The first Indian Insurance company—The Madras Equitable—was started in the year 1829. Forty-two years after the birth of this company, the Bombay Mutual came into being (1871) and as the Madras Equitable ceased operation soon after the war, The Bombay Mutual is now the oldest insurance company in India. The year 1874 saw the rise of the Oriental, now the biggest life insurance company in our country. Thereafter the insurance companies sprang up in quick succession. Bengal Swadeshi Movement and especially the wonderful awakening brought about in the year 1919-20 gave a great impetus to their growth. The majority of the Indian companies now working in our country were started in or after that year. The number of these life insurance companies, according to the latest Government report, is 153.

PROGRESS IN INDIA

Though many of these companies began their operations long ago, they made no noteworthy progress till the year 1919-20. After that year, the progress of work done by our companies has been remarkable. In the year, 1920, the total amount of business written by the Indian companies was 31 crores and the new business done during the year amounted to 517 lacs of rupees. But thanks to the spread of Swadeshi spirit, the work of the Indian life insurance companies has more than trebled during the last twelve years. The following figures will clearly bear out the truth of this statement:

Year	Work Done during the year (In lacs of Rs.)	Total Business (In crores of Rs.)
1920	517	31
1921	547	34
1922	564	37
1923	585	39
1924	889	42
1925	815	47
1926	1035	53
1927	1277	60
1928	1541	71
1929	1729	32
1930	1650	89
1931	1776	98
1932*	1996	106

(* Latest Government Report)

And even though we are still groaning under poverty, unemployment and trade depression, this progress has been steadily mantained, during recent years. The following figures of the "Big Seven" will illustrate this fact:—

Name of the Company	Year Ending	New Business Rs.	Business Rs.
Oriental	31-12-34	7,62,42,761	7,04,26,203
Hindustan Co-operative	30- 4-34	more than 2,50,00,000	more than 2,00,00,000
National	31-12-33	1,67,15,000	1,55,73,000
Empire	28- 2-34	1,38,24,000	1,11,55,000
Bombay Mutual	31-12-34	1,56,07,000	1,29,16,500
New India	30- 3-34	1,11,66,800	1,05,26,000
Laxmi	30- 4-34	more than 1,00,00,000	more than 80,00,000
New Business	Last Year's		

Besides this the postal department also insures the lives of Government and semi-Government servants. Its business, too, increases every year. It will thus be apparent that the year 1919-20 is a very great land mark in the history of life insurance, and as a matter of fact of insurance in general, in India.

STOP THIS MUSHROOM GROWTH.

Two important points, however should be noted in this connection. The first is this, that even though the insurance business has made rapid progress, it has not kept pace with the number of companies. In 1928 the number of life insurance (Indian) companies was 80 in the year 1932 it was 153. Besides these, many new companies have started business during the last two years. Several of these new companies do business which does not amount to even 5 lacs of rupees every year. It is, therefore, high time that a check was put on this "mushroom growth."

IN OTHER LANDS.

Let us now turn to another aspect of the problem. Noteworthy as has been the progress of insurance in India it pales into insignificance, when compared with the development of this industry in other countries. The progress of Japan must serve as a beacon-light for us. In 1914-15 the total amount of insurance business was Rs. 360 crores. It increased to Rs. 1450 crores in 1921-22, and Rs. 3658 in the year 1931-32. Nearly 1/3 of this total business was written by the life insurance companies.

Moreover, some of the biggest life insurance companies of United States, Canada or Great Britain transact more business in a single year, than the total business of all the Indian companies, transacted during the last hundred years. A glance at the figures will bear this out:—

United States 1933 in lacs of Rs. 40,5047.5. in crores of Rs. 28,000.

Canada 1933 in lacs of Rs. 2,1807.5.

Britain 1933 in lacs of Rs. 23,850 in crores of Rs. 5,000.

India (Foreign Co's) 1932 in lacs of Rs. 866.6 in crores of Rs. 94.

India (Swadeshi Co's) 1932 in lacs of Rs. 1900 in crores of Rs 106.

LOWEST PER CAPITA INSURANCE.

This is not all. The per capita insurance is also the lowest in our country. Sir P. C. Ray, the president of the last Insurance companies Conference, held at Lahore, drew a very pointed attention to this side of the question. He said, "Only one out of 500 persons in this country holds insurance policy and per capita insurance is only Rs. 5, whereas in America (U.S.) two, out of every three persons insure their lives and per capita insurance is Rs. 2,600." In Japan one out of every five persons hold the policy and per capita insurance is Rs. 157.

The following figures compiled by the American commerce Department throw a flood of light on this point:—

Country	Per Capita insurance (In dollars)	Per capita insurance In Rupees)
United States	843	2318-4-0
Canada	640	1760-0-0
New Zealand	358	984-8-0
Australia	273	750-12-0
Britain	266	731-8-0
Sweden	205	563-12-0
Italy	152	418-0-0
Norway	137	376-12-0
Holland	127	349-4 0
India	2	5-8-0

BRIGHT FUTURE.

It may be argued here that as the 'per capita' income of every Indian is miserably low, the 'per capita' insurance is also bound to be low. Surely our pitiable standard of life is very much responsible for our "backwardness" in insurance, but, even bearing this fact in mind, one cannot but say that our 'per capita' insurance is very very low indeed. The average income of an American is Rs. 2053, of a Canadian Rs. 1268, of a Britisher Rs. 1092, of a Japanese, Rs. 271 and of an Indian Rs. 82. Thus the average income of an American is 41 times greater than an Indian, but the proportion of insurance is 420 times more in America than in India. Similarly India can be compared with other countries. An expert remarks as follows in this connection: "Not only is our per 'capita insurance' the lowest in the world, but only five per cent. of the people who can conveniently insure their lives take insurance policies."

Many causes are responsible for this state of affairs, the chief of them being, want of knowledge of the benefits of assurance, prejudice, carelessness lack of education, and the theories of Karma and "Kismet." The future, however, is very bright. It is upto the insurance companies to develop the vast field which lies before them, and inculcate the "insurance habit" in the minds of the people.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN INSURANCE

(Continued from page 14)

expenses, they had to seek outside fields and some had to go to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A."

"There can be no doubt that several crores of rupees are being spent every year by the millowners, cotton merchants, seed and other merchants, property owners and several other trades in insuring their respective factories and business premises. Excepting a small fraction, most of the motor cars used in India reowned by the Indian people. A very large amount is being spent in insuring these cars, the bulk of which today goes to non-Indian companies. The important crops of India every year are valued at Rs. 1,500 crores. The imports into India of foreign articles are valued at over Rs. 232 crores a year. The insurance premium, therefore, on all these heads must be enormous. But I am quite certain that not even 5 per cent of this goes to the share of the Indian insurance companies."

All these above statements go to show the great need for not only co-operation but organised effort and more vigorous propaganda. Momentous decisions are likely to be taken at the conference, as the conference is meeting in an atmosphere, when joint and united action is sure to prove beneficial to indigenous companies. Special significance attaches to this Session in view of the impending Insurance Legislation and amending of the Indian Companies Act.

Great India's

ONWARD MARCH TO PROGRESS

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PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 1,53,5800/-

Remarkable results have been achieved by this steadily progressive Swadeshi Insurance Company during the short period of five years. The following statistics speak for themselves.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 26,000

YEAR	PREMIUM INCOME.	LIFE FUND	
1930	Rs. 32,500/-	1930	Rs. 658/-
1931	Rs. 79,800/-	1931	Rs. 12,535/-
1932	Rs. 1,14,600/-	1932	Rs. 21,778/-
		1933	Rs. 25,397/-

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2. In India, in particular, the progress of insurance has been in marked evidence only during the last ten years.

3. In this progress Indian Companies have come out very well indeed.

4. The JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, since its inception, has slowly but steadily developed all branches of insurance.

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8. If a motor car, small or big with unlimited third party liability is to be covered, the JUPITER GENERAL will issue a comprehensive policy.

9. If workmen are to be protected, a policy to cover the employer is available.

10. If it is a question of Life Insurance, a policy is available for both man and child; the man for the protection of his old age and his dependants; the child for his education to make him a man.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the year 1874, when so little was known or understood by the Indian public regarding the advantages of life assurance and when what little knowledge or faith in its advantage s existed was sevesely shaken by the failure of certain foreign insurance companies then transacting business in India, the necessity for an Indian Company for Indians was keenly felt and a few of the prominent citizens of Bombay founded the "Oriental" on 5th of May of that year.

The founders of this great Indian institution, with great foresight and having regard, as a first consideration, to the interests of policyholders laid down certain rules and regulations which, in addition to providing policyholders with a controlling interest in the management of the Company, also afforded them absolute security. The constitution also provides that 90 per cent of the entire profits of the Company after providing for Reserve Fund, are to be distributed as Bonus among participating policyholders.

It is no wonder that a Company founded on such a basis and with eminent men like the late Mr. Kamruddin Tyabji, J.P., first chairman of the Board of Directors to guide and control its operations in its infancy and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Kt, the present Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and its able manager, Mr. H. Edwin Jones, F.F.A., A.I.A., has succeeded so well and the unique progress the company has been making during the past 61 years is a striking testimony of the confidence which the public has in this pioneer Indian company which has deservedly earned the rank of being the tenth largest Life Assurance Company in the world (according to New Annual Business completed) and the largest Life Assurance Company of the East

CELEBRATED DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Company celebrated its Diamond Jubilee last year and the new business completed during the Jubilee Year viz., 42,378 policies assuring Rs. 7,62,42,761 is indeed a remarkable achievement showing as it does a substantial increase on the previous year's record by 1,187 Policies for Rs. 58,16,558.

The valuation of the Company for the triennium ending 31-12-33 disclosed a surplus of Rs. 3,51,37,441. Out of this after providing for reserves and dividends to shareholders a simple Reversionary Bonus of Rs. 25 per thousand per annum on whole Life Policies and Rs. 20 per thousand per annum on Endowment Assurance Policies were declared.

The "Oriental" is pre-eminently the soundest and largest among Indian Life Insurance companies and those who are desirous of making provision for their dependents cannot do better than effect Assurances on their lives with this popular company. We wish the "Oriental" continued progress and prosperity.

Yet Another Triumphant Record!!

During the Year 1934 the "ORIENTAL" ISSUED

42,378 POLICIES ASSURING **Rs. 7,62,42,761**

WHICH PROVIDES A STRIKING PROOF OF ITS POPULARITY AS THE

LEADING INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

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YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN BECOME ONE IMMEDIATELY

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ALLAHABAD	COLOMBO	KUALA LUMPUR	PATNA	SINGAPORE
AMBALA	DACCA	LAHORE	POONA	SUKKUR
BANGALORE	DELHI	LUCKNOW	RAIPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
BAREILLY	GAUHATI	MADRAS	RAJSHAHI	TRIVANDRUM
	GUNTUR	MANDALAY		VIZAGAPATAM

Life Annuities

HOW THEY BENEFIT THE INSURED AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

(BY G. S. MARATHEY, ACTUARY).

The following is a paper to be read before the All-India Insurance Company, which commences its session in Bombay to-day:—

Life Annuities have not been popular in India, they have been, however, considerably in demand in western countries. Life Annuities preceded life assurance business, and contracts were formerly based on general considerations. The British and many other Governments tried to take advantage of the popularity of life annuities and raised large amounts of money by selling annuities. The calculations on which these were based, however, were found to be wrong later on, and, as a business transaction, these annuities were often a matter of loss to the Government. Annuity rates were revised, however, from time to time according to actuarial methods. The records of these annuities proved to be every useful for finding the mortality experience of annuitants, and it was noticed that the rates of mortality among the annuitants were less than those than among lives assured.

TWO KINDS.

It is not possible to explain here fully the principles underlying the calculation of annuity values, but I am giving a few important features. An annuity is like a pension, with the only difference that the pension that is granted by the Government is on a monthly basis while the annuity, theoretically speaking, is on an annual basis. It is arranged, however, that the annual amount can be paid in half-yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments. There are two kinds of annuities, immediate and due, the immediate annuity being payable at the end of the year, and the due being payable at the beginning. An "annuity certain" means annuity payable for a definite period, to the annuitant if alive or to his heirs, so that the payment of the annuity does not depend upon any life contingency. Such annuities are in common use because they are required for interest calculations. Payment of interest itself is an annuity and of course every one has something or other to do with capital and interest. Life annuities, however, are payable only during life time and the use of mortality tables is required for calculating such annuities.

HOW TO PURCHASE ANNUITIES.

The Life Annuities referred to above have to be purchased from an insurance company. The tables given in the prospectuses show a certain lump sum on receipt of which the annuity is to be paid by the company to the purchaser. Such tables are given in two forms, in one the annual payment is given, according to age of purchaser, in ercnamge for a certain round sum say Rs. 1,000. In the other form the purchase price is given for each age at purchase, when a certain round sum, say Rs. 100, is required annually. Of course this amount, viz. Rs. 1,000 (or Rs. 100) is given for convenience, but any multiples can be used for purchase.

There is another way, however, of purchasing an annuity. This kind of annuity is called a deferred annuity (as contrasted with the immediate annuity). Suppose a man aged 40 wants the annuity to commence from age 55, and finds it convenient to pay the purchase price by 15 annual payments, then the insurance company can tell him the annual amount to be paid by him, which may be called a premium. The premiums for ordinary life assurance are not returnable except partly as surrender value, but the premiums for annuities are returned in case of death before entering upon the annuity.

There is one weak point which is considered objectionable, and which comes in the way of annuities becoming popular. This is, that after the annuitant dies, nothing further is payable and so the heirs of a purchaser, who might have paid a large amount, get back but a very small amount in case of his early death. One of the reasons why Government Service is popular is the provision for a pension on retirement but persons who notice many cases of pensions having been enjoyed only for a short term (owing to early death of the pensioner) consider that a provident fund is preferrable as the family will be benefited in case of the early death of the earner. The same argument applies to a sum assured and an annuity. This difficulty, however, can be removed by providing that the annuity should be paid for a definite number of years whether the annuitant is alive or not, and shall further be paid till the death of the annuitant, if this takes place after the period is over. The period may be 10, 15 or 20 years as the annuitant may fix at the time of purchase, but the consideration (that is the purchase price) to be given to the Company, whether in a lump sum or by a number of annual payments, is greater when the fixed period.

REFUND ANNUITY

There is also a variety called the refund annuity, in which the annuity payable till death continues to be paid, whether the annuitant is alive or no, till the total of the payments to the annuitant himself and then to his heirs in case he does not live long enough, amounts to the purchase price of the annuity. If annuities are offered in any of these forms they may become popular and agents may do a considerable business by selling such annuities.

Coming to the actuarial side of the matter, one great reason why annuities were not popular is that the annuity rates were not attractive. In dealing with this point I am taking the case of an annuity to be purchased for Rs. 1,000 cash. The annual amount to be paid by the company was calculated by Actuaries on an interest basis of not more than 4 per cent. The rate of interest available in the market on the safest securities happened to be as large as 5 per cent for a number of years and so the annuity rates prepared on a 4 per cent basis could not compare favourably with the market rate. Actuaries could not assume a larger rate for calculations because the annuity is to be paid for a long number of years while the high market rate could not be expected to last for more than a few years. Of course the annuity rates were larger than 4 per cent of the purchase price because the annuity was to stop after a certain number of years, and the rates included the repayment in part every year of capital as well as of the interest (less deduction for expenses and working profits of the company). The rates were considerably favourable at the older ages but unattractive at younger ages at purchase. As, however, times have now changed, annuities can be made popular in the present circumstances and I would not mind if life insurance companies push on this kind of business without increasing the present tables of purchase prices, even though these may be worked with a very little margin of profit, for the companies may reap the advantage of the popularity in future years.

HOW THEY HELP INSURANCE COMPANIES

Annuities are helpful to insurance companies from one point of view and it is desirable that every company should have some business of this kind on its books. Adverse fluctuations in mortality, which give rise to loss in the case of policies of assurance, are a source of profit in the case of life annuities. In the case of a falling rate of interest also, the loss is not great unless the fall is too much and continues for a long time. If the purchase price has already been invested for a long term, the loss would only be in the form of a strain, caused by the actuary providing for a larger reserve for the annuity on account of the assumption of a lower rate of interest for the Valuation. The expenses for annuities are much less and the working is not much troublesome. The purchase price appreciably increases the funds, and large funds give better opportunities for sound and remunerative investments.

I conclude this, therefore, by hoping that both the public and India Life Offices would turn their attention to the benefits of Life Annuities.

Government Loans On American Cotton

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report:—

COTTON.

The American market this week is 22 points lower, having fluctuated between 11.08 (May) which was the highest (16th Mar.) and 10.30 which was the lowest (18th Mar.), the range for the week being 78 points. The market declined by over 3/4 cent in the first two days on foreign and stop-loss selling caused by unsettled financial and political conditions on the Continent. Later, however, the market recovered on short-covering and trade buying. The final Ginning Report issued on the 20th instant showed the total crop of the last season as 9,469,000 bales against the final crop estimate of 9,731,000 bales published on the 8th December 1934. A New York cable review states:—"Renewed liquidation and hedge-selling against unsold stocks of goods caused early in the week a sharp decline which was accentuated by the nervousness with regard to the European situation and the unsettlement of foreign Exchanges. Covering and trade buying checked the decline but demand later tapered off, the market fluctuating irregularly. Reports that the Southern Senators favoured the continuance of Government loans, export bounties and the suspension of the processing taxes contributed to the rallies but traders were awaiting Administrative action. The House of Representatives passed a bill exempting three-bale farmers from the Bankhead Tax provisions but the measure is expected to meet strong opposition. No weakening in the spot situation was reported and very little hedge-selling followed Monday's break. Meanwhile the market is fluctuating between the tightening of the spot situation and poor trade reports. The opinion is held that increased demand from consuming centres is needed to create confidence in sustained advances."

The local market closed Rs. 2 1/2 lower. The highest rate for Broach A/May was Rs. 224 1/2 (18th Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 212 1/4 (19th Mar.), the range for the week being Rs. 12 1/4. The highest rate for Broach J/Aug. was Rs. 220 3/4 (23rd Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 208 (19th Mar.) The Tejimandi premium is Rs. 7 for Broach A/May and Rs. 23 for Broach J/A. The premium for the monthly Tejimandi maturing on the 21st April (Broach J/A.) Rs. 12 1/4. The market at first remained weak following the decline in America and on selling by a European Exporting House but improved towards the close on Bazar operators buying and steadier advices from America.

The closing quotations compared with last week's are as follows:—

	Broach A/May.
16th March	(Nominal) Rs. 225
23rd March	Rs. 222½
	New York May.
15th March	11.17
22nd March	10.95
	Liverpool May
15th March	6.22
22nd March	6.11

SILVER.

The market remained quiet but steady. The highest rate for Fagan Sett. was Rs. 72-11 (19th Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 71-13 (17th Mar.). The highest rate for Shanghai T. T. On London was 1-7 1/2 (19th Mar.) and the lowest 1-7 1/8 (22nd Mar.). The highest rate for London Silver was 27 3/8 18th Mar.) and the lowest 27 1/8 (20th Mar.) New York (Ready) highest was 59 (22nd Mar.) and the lowest 58 3/4 (21st Mar.). The highest rate for Montreal March Sett. was 59.75 (18th Mar.) and the lowest 59.65 (20th Mar.). A London review states:—"The movements in the Sterling Dollar rate due to the uncertainty of the future of the Belga have been chiefly responsible for the fluctuations. The chief features of the market however remain unchanged. Indian selling, American buying continuing on a fairly large scale and China working both ways. The undertone remains steady at this level."

GOLD.

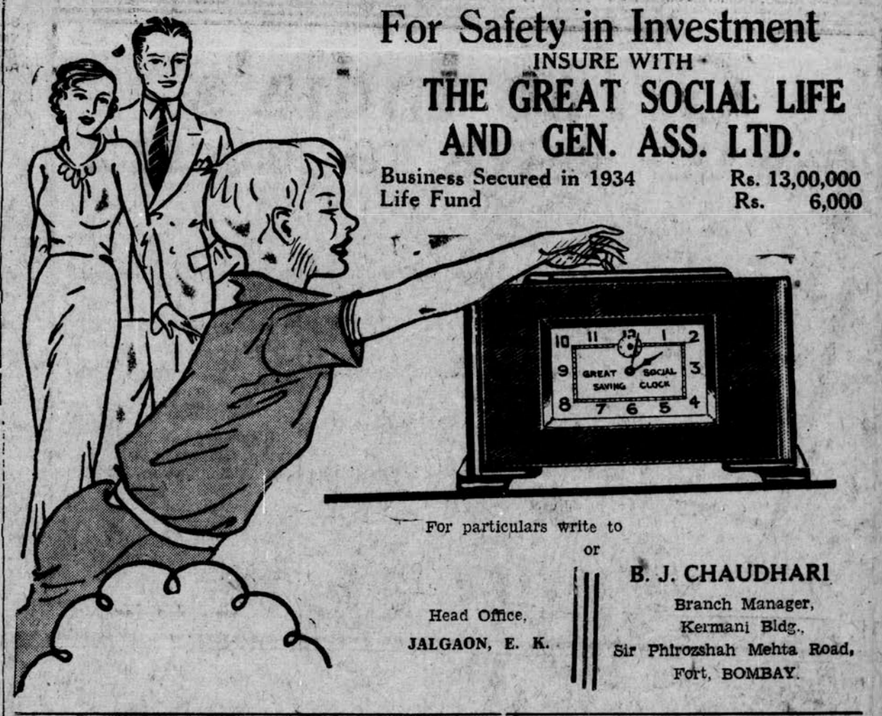
The highest rate touched was Rs. 36-6 1/2 (18th Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 35-12 1/2 (17th Mar.). The London-New York Cross-Rate fluctuated between 4.80 3/8 the highest (16th Mar.) and 4.75 3/4 the lowest (22nd Mar.). The highest rate (Closing) for London-Paris Exchange was 72.90 (16th Mar.) and the lowest 72.09 (18th Mar.). The London price per ounce is £7-6-5 1/2 against £7-6-0 1/2 last week.

LINSEED.

The closing rate on Saturday was Rs. 6-8-9 for May Sett. The highest rate for May Sett was Rs. 6-9-0 (23rd Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 6-5-3 (19th Mar.). The Teji-mandi premium is Rs. 0-4-9 for May Sett. and Rs. 0-11-6 for Sept. Sett.

WHEAT.

The closing rate on Saturday was Rs. 4-6-3 for May Sett. The highest rate for May Sett. was Rs. 4-6-3 (23rd Mar.) and the lowest Rs. 4-6-3 (19th Mar.). The Teji-mandi premium is Rs. 0-3-0 for May Sett. and Rs. 0-7-9 for Sept. Sett.



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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th March 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000	
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000	
Reserve	5,35,00,000	
Public Deposits	7,55,47,000	
Other Deposits	74,36,43,000	
Sundries	1,14,61,000	
Rs.	94,04,01,000	

ASSETS

	Rupees.	
Government Securities	45,33,60,000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,000	
Loans	6,96,54,000	
Cash Credits	19,20,25,000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,25,31,000	
Foreign bills discontinued and purchased	34,30,000	
Dead Stock	2,46,55,000	
Sundries	39,58,000	
Balances with other Banks	6,98,000	
	78,12,39,000	
Cash	15,91,62,000	
Rs.	94,04,01,000	

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	843,400
Advances and Investments in London	1,568,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	59,700

Percentage 19.16

Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Public deposits	73,97,000	increase
Other deposits	32,16,000	increase

ASSETS

	Rupees.	
Bank's investments	97,36,000	decrease
Loans	61,30,000	increase
Cash Credits	79,57,000	increase
Bills discounted and purchased	61,000	decrease
Cash	66,43,000	increase.

Percentage 19.16

Mrs. Hansa Mehta gave a party on the occasion of the Holi Festival to the members of the Harijan Board, a few Harijans and other friends at the Cosmopolitan Vegetarian Hotel on Lamington Road. The photo shows a group of the party.

Struggles Of Swadeshi Insurance

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF AN INDIAN CONCERN

The Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company is one of those middle-sized Life Assurance Companies, which, like the middle classes of any society, are the real back-bone of the social and economic structure of a country. At the end of the first decade of the current century the progress of life insurance in India was not at all considerable. The number of Indian Life Companies doing any work worth notice came to only 17 of which so few as seven were established in Bombay.

In the year 1913 several prominent citizens of Bombay thought that it was necessary to have a life insurance company established in this city with the object of providing facilities for life insurance to the rich and the poor alike. With that end in view the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company, Ltd. was registered as a joint stock Company in that year with Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, as its first Chairman.

SMALL CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.

For the people of small means, this Company started, from the outset, the industrial branch which issued small policies of Rs. 250 with the convenience of paying monthly premia. The company also co-operated with the Co-operative Credit Department and assisted the Debt Redemption Society in relieving the heavily indebted industrial population in the city of Bombay. This Society was organised by Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. G.K. Deodhar and other leading co-operators of the day. It did very useful work in saving the poor people from the heavy rate of interest which they were paying.

The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company was the first Indian Insurance Company to incorporate in its policy conditions several features beneficial to the assured which were then prevalent in Canada only. Its Automatic Non-forfeiture Clause was absolutely on the Canadian model. This Company has, from time to time, incorporated advantageous clauses in the policy. To-day it gives certain benefits to its policyholders in the event of total and permanent disability. It also returns to policyholders 2½ per cent. of the premia if the same are paid by annual instalments. It was one of the first Indian Companies to give the advantage of the extended insurance to its policyholders. In short it is a concern which is keen on issuing policies with up-to-date conditions.

RAPID ADVANCE.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the company has progressed steadily in its onward march as can be seen from the figures given below :—

Year.	New Business (in Rs.)	Total Premium Income (in Rs.)
1922 ..	15,98,000	3,03,000
1927 ..	23,25,000	4,80,000
1932 ..	50,34,000	11,45,000
1933 ..	67,14,000	14,01,000
1934 ..	79,17,000	16,00,000

The business of the Company is carried on economically, which fact can be demonstrated from the valuation sur-pluses disclosed at the time of successive valuations.

Year.	Surplus disclosed (in Rs.)	Bonus given per Rs. 1,000 per year. Whole Life.	Endowment.
1922 ..	1,15,000	7-8	6-0
1927 ..	3,19,000	15-0	12-8
1932 ..	7,64,000	22-8	18-0

The trial balance sheet for 1934 of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. discloses a very healthy state of affairs, as can be gathered from the following figures :—

	Rs.
Capital called and received..	2,18,700
Life Assurance Fund ..	52,00,000
General Reserve Fund ..	1,28,800
Investments depreciation Fund	87,200

STRONG POSITION.

The investments of the Company are mostly in Government Securities with a small amount in mortgage.

The management of the Company is in safe hands. The present Board of Directors is constituted as follows :—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., J.P. (Chairman).
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E.
Sir Hukumchand Surupchand, Kt.
Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Kt., K.C.S.I.
Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo.
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Jiwanlal C. Setalvad, Esq., (ex-officio).

These names require no introduction to the public and are quite sufficient to inspire the fullest confidence.

How We Can Ensure Our Economic Freedom

INSURANCE, THE BASIS OF BUSINESS EXPANSION

By Mr. S. C. Majumdar, B.Com. (Bom.- Cert. A. I. B. (London), Manager, Bombay Banch, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Political emancipation of India depends to a large measure on economic independence. It is an admitted fact that if India has to attain her proper place in the world and maintain it, she has to develop her natural resources and organise the industries to a high degree of efficiency. In fact, no amount of political agitation is likely to be successful unless the same is backed by economic freedom. It is the economic domination that has been the greatest factor in our political bondage and it is mostly the economic factors that are keeping us down. It is quite evident from the fact that whenever there is any talk of granting India political advance it is the European Association that raises its voice strongly against it. The so called "safeguards" for the European trading community in India, now so such in the air goes to establish the fact further that it is the economic bondage that India is more concerned with to-day than anything else. The European mercantile community is most anxious to-day that the full force of the British Insurance Companies, British Banks and British Shipping Industry may be maintained, which accounts for the major portion of the economic drain of India. For it is these three organisations that are the fundamental basis of commercial and industrial supremacy of any nation. They constitute the very basis of the continued economic drain in other spheres. Insurance, Banking and Shipping are the three most important national assets, and the nation whose insurance, banking and shipping business is under foreign control is doomed for ever. Unless we can release these from foreign control our economic bondage must be perpetual. Again, of these three factors, the most important is the factor of insurance, for it is insurance which makes the modern industrial organisations at all possible by its steadying influence on the ups and downs, the uncertain factors in life and property. Without insurance no industry can be safe, no enterprise can be worth while and no no progress can be possible. But insurance companies exert much more influence on the industrial and commercial development of a nation than merely having a steadying influence. They play a greater role in the life of a nation. In some respects they play more important part than even banks.

GROWTH OF CAPITAL.

Insurance is a safe business where national capital automatically accumulates year after year in gigantic proportions. If such national capital accumulations are left to foreign use, not only our trade and industries are deprived of the legitimate use of that capital, but the realisation of claims becomes difficult. In every country, notably in the U.S.A. Canada, England and in Japan, it is the insurance companies that have particularly helped industrial development. In fact, industrial development in these countries has been possible because of the huge amount of capital supplied by the Insurance Companies for such development, as capital is the fundamental factor of the industrial development of any country. Amongst the various kinds of saving institutions Insurance Companies stand on a very important footing. It is through the Insurance Companies that small savings of the nation are accumulated together day to day, year in and year out, and it is these small savings of the entire nation that accumulate to such huge amounts as are unimaginable by us. A glance at the following figures will reveal the position.

INSURANCE PER HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION.

	Rs.
AMERICA	3,076
CANADA	1,300
NEW ZEALAND	970
GREAT BRITAIN	600
AUSTRIA	600
NORWAY	450
SWEDEN	420
NETHERLANDS	448
DENMARK	330
INDIA	8

POOR PROGRESS IN INDIA.

From the above figures it is apparent how little, almost nothing, as compared to other countries, life insurance has been developed in this land. The number of Life Companies (Indian) is about 153 and the number of Indian concerns transacting Fire, Marine and other classes of business is about 16. In the United Kingdom with a population of 47 millions only there are 84 companies doing life business while fire and other offices number about 120. Looking from another point of view, Canada with a population of 10 millions has 47 Assurance Companies with a capital of 350 Crores while India with a population of 33 crores has only about 153 companies with a paltry capital of about Rs. 175 lacs. The total amount of annual income of 153 companies is less than 4 3/4 crores while that of the 24 foreign companies doing business in India is more than Rs. 50 crores, which is a glaring proof of the tremendous perennial drain of Indian capital out of the country. This remarkable statistical difference in population, revenue and number of Insurance Companies between India and other countries suggests a comparatively wide scope for insurance in India.

In England out of 38 millions of people nearly 15 millions are insured i.e. one in every three. In India out of 330 millions not even half a lack are insured i.e not even one in 2200.

It is very satisfactory to see that within the last 10 years Indian Insurance Companies have made rapid strides and the rate of progress has been marvellous within the last five or six years. But India is still poor in respect of insurance. The share of indigenous insurance is still very low. The reason is not far to see. It is because "Indians insure with non-Indian Companies" said Mr. Duff of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. "If Indians refuse to insure with non-Indian companies, the non-Indian companies cannot stay here for a single day."

SWADESHI IS THE WORD.

Insurance is the biggest industry in every part of the globe excepting India. Even countries like Japan, Chille, Argentine, who have only very recently entered the field, have developed their insurance companies with the help of discriminating legislation. They have fully realised the great importance of insurance by a nation for the nationals in the development of national resources. Insurance is a national asset and, therefore, it is detrimental to the best interests of the nation to insure with foreign concerns. "Every country should do its own insuring, insuring being one of those commodities, if the pharase may be used, that in my opinion does not not very well bear either exportation or importation. Each country knows its own circumstances, can measure its own wealth and power of accumulation and should, therefore, see to its own insurance. "Of one thing, however, I am perfectly sure Whatever Shippers and Shipowners may do, whatever owners of factories, warehouses, shops, residence and so on may do, the man who wishes to make provision for old age, for those who may come after him, ought to make it in companies of native origin, and that is my last word"—A. J. Wilson in "BUSINESS OF INSURANCE."

Unfortunately for India the door for foreign insurance companies is wide open, and being first in field these are holding largest water. In no other country in the world is insurance dominated by foreign and powerful rivals. Whereas Governments of other countries are prompt in taking action against such powerful rivals our Government is ready even to make propaganda for them in all possible ways. The remedy lies with the people and people alone, who should refuse to insure with a foriegn company, and then and then only can India expect to attain economic freedom.

UNDESIRABLE FEATURES.

There are, however, certain undesirable features in our Insurance Companies which should have the serious attention of the authorities of Indian Insurance. Our Insurance Companies are not helping the growth of national industries and commerce, as is done in every other country. The investment policy of great many of them is faulty. They mainly invest their funds in Government Securities one other such feature is that some of our Insurance Companies have their funds invested in foreign Banks which directly go to help the foreign industries. Thus whatever meagre capital India has been able to gather through these insurance companies it does not go to benefit the sons of the soil.

In this connection a comparative study of the methods of investments of European and American Insurance Companies will be of great advantage to the Managers of our Insurance Companies. The following figures for the U. S. A. will give us a rough idea about the amount of help derived by the American Industries from the Insurance Funds:—

RAILWAYS	35 p.c.
IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES	30.16p.c.
FARM MORTGAGES	16.16 p.c.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	2 p.c.

Wanted A Reinsurance Company In India

(Continued On Page 14)

of Mr. Cordeiro, ought to recommend strongly to the Indian public to support the indigenous concerns. It was with this view that the Conference would meet this time and every one should realise the necessity of impressing on the public mind of the advantage of insuring in Indian Companies. If this aspect was properly stressed, he had no doubt, that a large amount of Indian money which left India would remain in this country and the poverty of this country would consequently be diminished.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

Another important question, worthy of consideration by the Indian insurance companies was that of investment of the funds of the Indian insurance companies. It might be suggested in this connection that the life insurance companies should invest their funds not only in Government Securities, but also in the preferential stocks of public utility concerns and in real estate property, having a view always on the word "caution." There were two other important factors which should be carefully considered. One was to have a Reinsurance Company of India, where all the surplus amount of insurance would be transferred and redistributed to the sister companies. The other important point was to have a Banking Institution, owned and supported by the Indian insurance companies. In this way, the insurance companies would have saved every pie of their amounts invested.

TRAINING IN INSURANCE.

A great need was felt, continued Mr. Cordeiro, of having more Indians educated in life insurance. It would be advisable for the Indian universities to institute courses in insurance along with the other studies. The Bombay University had recently introduced the courses of B.Com. with Actuarial Science. But this was yet entirely a thecretical course and more practical training was necessary. It would be better if an institute like the Chartered Insurance Institute of London, could be started in Bombay and to train the young men in the insurance line.

Mr. Cordeiro considered that it would be in the interests of Indian Insurance, that other Universities in the provinces of Madras, Bengal and elsewhere instituted insurance courses as was done in Bombay, and it would be easy to secure technical experts from well-known companies who might deliver lectures.

Purely Swadeshi
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WANTED:- Chief & District AGENTS.

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Support
Indian
Insurance
★
ZENITH LIFE
Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office:
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Note Of Warning To Athletic Organisers

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket

BOMBAY'S ROUT AT DELHI

The Festival match between Bombay, the All-India Champions and the Cricket Club of India at Delhi a week ago, resulted in a complete rout of the champions. considering the fact that Bombay was not fully represented and the Club had the pick of the rest of India, the result was not altogether surprising. It is really unfortunate that L. P. Jai and Homi Contractor, who were in a large measure responsible for Bombay's success in the Ranji Trophy Tournament, could not get away from Bombay to participate in the Festival match.

VAJIFDAR'S UNLUCKY SKIPPERSHIP

In their absence the mantle of leadership fell on Homi Vajifdar—an event which the superstitious people in Bombay has put down as the inevitable cause of the champion's defeat. I am not one of those who are given to such silly notions and beliefs. But the fact remains that whenever Homi Vajifdar has skippered in a big match his side has lost. Few people seem to consider the heavy handicaps with which he was weighted down or the responsibility which undermines his own play. Any way, Vijifdar added one more inglorious defeat to his unlucky career as captain.

D'AVOINE'S PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS

I am told that the reason why Bombay's batsmen were massacred in the first innings was that they had not sufficient rest in the night previous as their train arrived at Delhi rather late in the night. Their poor fielding may also be attributed to the same cause. P. A. D'Avoine recorded a personal triumph in the first innings. Going in fourth in the order of batting, a rise which his supporters have been clamouring for a long time, he knocked up 37—by no means a respectable figure by itself, but which turned out to be the highest individual contribution for his side. Again with the ball he proved remarkably successful in dissolving a record partnership and accounting for both the batsmen, which all the other bowlers had failed to sever.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES FOR THE CLUB.

While Mahomed Nissar produced the spectacular analysis of 13 overs, 8 maidens, 17 runs and 5 wickets in the first innings, Bombay had to employ all their men, barring the wicket-keeper, to cause the dismissal of their opponents. Stingless bowling and spineless fielding were chiefly responsible for huge score of the Cricket Club, 449 being the record for Delhi. Vajifdar who appeared as a demon in Bombay, failed to capture a single wicket at Delhi in his 14 overs. Palia and Amarnath hit them all in an astounding fashion and registered a magnificent second-wicket partnership of 232 runs. Individually they collected 137 and 110 respectively. C. K. Nayudu's 55 and Lall Singh's 67 were also the results of brilliant battings.

PREPARE FOR A GREATER FUTURE

Bombay's second venture yielded 205, exactly 100 more than their first effort. Bombay, therefore, lost by an innings and 139 runs. It is said that it might have been worse but for reasons beyond Bombay's control. However, that may be, it is a terrible slaughter as it is—an awful anti-climax to the happy climax of the tournament. But Bombay need not be overwhelmed with grief or sorrow or shame over their discomfiture. With the approach of the new season they need to take stock of the whole situation and prepare themselves for a more glorious performance next season.

Swimming

SYED AKBAR HUSSEINI'S FEAT

I am glad that Syed Akbar Husseini of Hyderabad, Deccan, accepted my suggestion to swim from Pir Pau to Bombay, a distance of 12 miles, instead of the 5 miles between Apollo Bunder and Chowpatty as he had originally proposed. The former route had a special interest as a well-known swimmer from Benares by name Banerjee had failed to do this. Husseini achieved this in five hours and five minutes which is a very good performance indeed. I congratulate him cordially on his successful effort. I understand he proposes to cross the English Channel in the near future. No Indian has yet attained this great merit. I hope Husseini's attempt will be crowned with success.

Athletics

CONTAGION IS SPREADING

The fillip which the Bombay Amateur Athletic Association gave to athletic sports in this city by organising athletic meets, cycle and walking Races in spreading its contagion all over the city. There is now a keen desire evinced by all sports lovers to revive the Bombay Olympic Association which has been lying in a dormant state for several years. I heartily welcome the move as I have been myself clamouring for its revival for a long time. However, I wish to sound a note of warning to those enthusiasts who are moving in the matter that they should see that only nationals are elected to all responsible offices.

ARMED DACOITY IN E. B. R. TRAIN

Three Youths Silence Guard And Loot Mailbags

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Information has reached Calcutta that three Bengalee youths armed with revolvers boarded on Saturday night a running train between Amanura and Nawab Ganh on the Eastern Bengal Railway, silenced the Mail Guard on pain of death and looted mail bags.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

Rs. 400 WORTH ARTICLES LOOTED

MALDAH, March 25.

It is reported that the mail bags looted contaned insured articles worth about Rs. 400. The police are investigating.—A.P.

WILL INDIA LEARN FROM LAST WAR?

Our Man-Power & Money Must Not Be Wasted Says Ruiker

NAGPUR, Mar. 24.

Mr. R. S. Ru'ker, Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a press statement says:—

War clouds are again hovering on the political horizon of Europe. In the event of a world war, England is sure to be dragged in. What will Ind'a do in the event of another Imperial war?

India must strongly refuse to be dragged into this orgy of blood. The sweet and alluring promises of British Statesmen, would not deceive India any longer.

I appeal to all Trade Unionists, the Socialists and Left Wing Nationalists to carry on an immediate anti-war propaganda in India and see that India's manpower and money is not wasted in a futile Imperialist War. India has to learn by the bitter experience of 1914 World War and refuse to be tied to the chariot where of British Imperialism.—United Press.

NASIK MOURNS SHERWANI'S DEATH

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, March 25.

At a mass meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Nasik District Congress Committee, Mr. R. H. Gadre, who presided moved a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the untimely and tragic death of late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani which was unanimously passed, the audience standing.

In the meeting, Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who is on a propaganda tour in the Province made a very moving and spirited speech exhorting the audience to bring about union between the intelligentsia and the masses by supporting the A. I. V. I. A. and strengthening the new constitution of the Congress adopted at the Bombay Session. After a speech by Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, the meeting terminated.

Mr. Deo accompanied by Mr. G. H. Deshpande is going to tour the District in the next week and will leave on the 30th for Poona to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the M. P. C. C.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUTTA KHEL

Under the auspices of the Educational Reform Circle, a meeting was held on Chowpatty Sands on Saturday. Atiya Begum paid a tribute to Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha's efforts to check the evil of "Sutta Khel gambling" She said "The purpose for which we have called a meeting is to disclose the great evils of primary schools and Sutta Khel. The evils spreading among the people who chiefly due to the evils being taught in the initial stage to the child in the badly-conducted municipal schools." She further pointed out that the gambling cult was so fierce in Bombay that even on an auspicious occasion like Their Majesty's Jubilee funds were collected by chance games, lucky bags, etc. She said she had submitted a programme to create a monument of cultures and learnings of the Art of India to commemorate and immortalise the great occasion. Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha described his nightly vigils of picketing for one full month in the demoralised hovels and dens of the city, how impossible and difficult was the task of breaking up these dens of gambling at the jeopard of his own life, how he had been threatened, and how attempts were made to bribe him with large sums, and cart-loads of offerings if only he stopped the picketing, but he maintained that he would not cease in his efforts when the goal was almost reached if the public was conscious of the ruination and havoc it was causing, and would help him in his endeavours for exterminating it the Sutta gambling would very soon be a history of the past.

Dr. Shaikh and Mrs. Lele also spoke.

5 Years' Terms For Bombay Council

(Continued from page 8).

stead of mere imprisonment being a disqualification.

The President pointed out that it had been several times discussed in the House as to what "moral turpitude" really meant, but no definition of the term had been given.

Dr. Dixit said that political offences did not involve moral turpitude.

The Home Member said that since both moral turpitude and political offence had not been properly defined, he opposed the amendment which was lost.

The Bill passed through the second reading and the third reading will be taken up on Tuesday.

TOKEN GRANTS.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government asked for token supplementary grants under different heads.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli asked for a supplementary grant of Rs. 53,342 under the head of "Grant-in-aid to the Bombay University in connection with the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science handed over to it for use for its Technological Department for a period of five years."

All the demands for grants were made by the House.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member, asked for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,000 for excess expenditure under "General Administration."

ALLEGED LACK OF COURTESY.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment that the total grant of Rs. 98,000 and Rs. 6,200 for General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100. He moved it to raise the question of the lack of courtesy on the part of the Government members in their replies for the demand of information by members of the Council. He severely criticised the attitude of the Government members towards the non-officials.

Mr. B. S. Kamat supported the motion.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting the motion for cut, felt that it was high time that the Government members recognised that there ought to be a certain amount of grace in their behaviour towards non-officials.

Rao Bahadur Chitale wanted to know how often the Educational Minister had toured in the Central or the Northern Division or Sind to acquaint himself with facts.

UNDER WHICH AUTHORITY?

The Finance Member said that Rao Saheb Kulkarni had written to him asking for some information, which he promised to collect and supply later on. The required information was with him, but Mr. Kulkarni had not asked for it during the debate. The Finance Member wanted to know under what authority the member demanded the information. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr. L. R. Gokhale said that the members could not be treated in the way they were being treated. He wanted the Finance Member to quote the authority to show that members should not be supplied information when asked for.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, said that the members of the Council did have a right to ask for information and the Government never failed to give information. There were several methods of obtaining the necessary information from Government. One was by asking questions and the other was by moving cuts or by resolutions etc., according to procedure. If members wanted information and wrote to the Government members, they would be supplied the necessary information during the debate. He felt that there was no better method or supplying information.

MEMBER PULLED UP

Mr. Sheik Abdul Majid while supporting the motion of Mr. Kulkarni said that the Government members did not tour extensively and referred to the Karachi Firing and the Home Member's statement that the information available was incomplete.

The President pulled up the member and asked him not to refer to Karachi firing incident.

The speaker continued and said that he was referring to the travelling expenses of members and said that if the Home Member had gone by an aeroplane to Karachi and come back, he would have been in full possession of facts. He again referred to the shooting and said that it was the shooting of the innocents.

The President again pulled up the speaker and said that in spite of his warning, the speaker was deliberately harping on the question of Karachi firing. "I must ask him to stop at once if he would touch to the Karachi firing again."

Mr. Sheik Abdul Majid sat down saying that he had nothing else to say on the question excepting the reference to the Karachi firing.

After Mr. V. N. Jog had spoken Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, replying to the several criticisms levelled against the Ministers said that he did not go out on tour except in performance of his duty. As a matter of fact he personally spent much more than what he received from Government. When he went to Delhi he got Rs. 48 while he spent Rs. 300. He admitted that the members of the House had the right to criticise the ministers, if the latter took undue advantage of their positions.

A similar reply was given by Dewan Bahadur Kambli who said that he, as Education Minister, had to perform certain duties, though that duty happened to be in his own District. He referred to Rao Bahadur Chitale and said that the latter had stated serious allegations had been made in newspapers about the Minister's tour and said that he had not read the allegations in any paper. He did not know what paper published those serious charges.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee got up to inform the Ministers that serious charges against the Minister was made in the "Bombay Sentinel".

The Minister:—What dates?

Mr. L. R. T.—I want notice. (Laughter).

The Minister:—I am not expected to read every line of what is published in the "Sentinel"

After the Minister's speech, the President pointed out that the question raised by the amending motion was that the Ministers did not travel far and wide and that they should do so in future.

After Rao Saheb Kulkarni's reply the amendment was lost when put to vote and the demand was made.

Supplementary grants for relief of distress in Dharwar District, "Irrigation Works, Civil" and Scheme for the utilisation of grants-in-Aids paid by the Government of India towards the development of handloom industry were also made.

Under the above Scheme for Handloom Industry five district Industrial Association shops at important handloom weaving centres would be opened with a view to improve the marketing facilities of the handloom weavers. For this, the Government of India have alloted to this Presidency Rs. 17,500 for the current year and Rs. 39,500 for the next year.

While discussion on the supplementary grant on manufacture of weights and scales were in pregress, the question as to where the weights and scales were prepared was raised, and nearly half an hour was spent on clearing the point as to how much was spent in England for the manufacture of scales, weights and measures. The Minister-in-Charge said that all the scales were prepared in England while the weights and measures were manufactured in India.

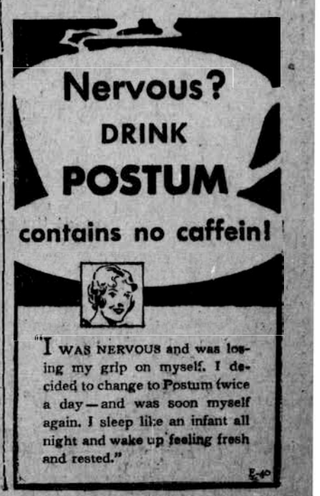
The President adjourned the House till 2 p.m. Tuesday.

C. P. COUNCIL PASSES COURT FEES BILL

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

The C. P. Legislative Council held a special sitting to-day when Mr. Ragavendra Rao, Home Member, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Court Fees C. P. Amendment Bill, which provides for increased court fees with a view to the establishment of a High Court in the province.

After the day's discussion, the Bill was passed into Law, several non-official amendments reducing the incidence of taxation being defeated by a large majority.—United Press.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"I WAS NERVOUS and was losing my grip on myself. I decided to change to Postum twice a day—and was soon myself again. I sleep like an infant all night and wake up feeling fresh and rested."

CRICKET TOUR TO ENGLAND IN 1936

Three Test Matches Will Be Played By Indian Team

NEW DELHI, March 25

The matches which the Indian Cricket XI will be called upon to play during the 1936 Tour in England were approved at the annual meeting of the Board of Control for cricket, Mr. R. E. Grant Govan presiding. The meeting unanimously adopted the report of the Honorary Secretary and the statement of audited accounts. The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

President Sir Sikandar Hayatkhan, Vice-presidents Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, Lt. Col. C. B. Rubie and Dr. H D Kanga, Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. S. DeMello, Hony. Treasurer Sir Z. R. Irani. The meeting considered the proposal of the visit of the Maharaja of Patiala's private Australian team to India and resolved to ensure that the Australian board's approval be secured before the tour materialises and also decided to convey to Mr. Frank Tarrant certain views regarding the personnel of the team. The following fixtures for the Indian Tour to England in 1936 were approved by the meeting:—Three Test Matches seventeen versus first class counties, two versus the Univerities of Oxford and Cambridge, one versus M.C.C., one versus Minor Counties, one versus Scotland, one versus Ireland, three Festival Matches (Folkstone, Scarborough and Sir Julian Cahn's XI) and one club conference.

The meeting unanimously agreed that the Maharaja of Patiala and Mr. R. E. Grant Govan should represent India at the Imperial Cricket conference this summer.

The proposal of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram to organise a tournament at New Delhi to celebrate the Silver Jubile of the King was approved by the meeting.

Those present at meeting were Mr. G. R. Tottenham (proxy for Madras) Lt. Col. G. N. Bignell (Army Sports Control Board) Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Vice-president and proxy for Central India, Mr B. R. Kagal proxy for Maharashtra, Rajkumar Duleepsinghji, proxy for Western India States, Mr. G. F. Sinclair, proxy for Bengal and Assam, Syed Yunus Raza, proxy for U. P., Mr. V S Dougre, Bombay Presidency proper Mr. F T Jones, Delhi and district, Mr. E L West, proxy for Northern India, Mr. D Britto proxy for Sind, and Mr. A S DeMello for Gujarat, Hyderabad and Southern Punjab.—A. P.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Times Of India Defeat Lusiadas S. C. By 2 Goals To 1

The "Times of India" opposed the Lusiadas Sporting Club in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Monday. Both defences were sound and play alternated for the greater part of the first half. Almeida gave the pressmen the lead with a hard angular shot which beat Blake all the way. Several chances went abegging before half time was called owing to anxiety on the part of the Bori Bunder forwards. On resumption of play the game lacked incident, Easdon, the "Times" Left Back shone in the defence. A scrimmage near the Lusiadas goal gave Almeida the chance to add the second point. J Fernandes reduced the lead before the final whistle.

Result:

TIMES OF INDIA ..... 2 goals.
LUSIADAS S. C. ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

'Times of India': Vernon; K. Edwards and Easdon; Page, Lynn and Blake; Mendis, Wilkins, E. D'Souza, Almeida and Petty.

Lusiadas Sporting Club: Blake; F. D'Souza and M. S. Joseph; A. Virsankar, Jeeuma and F. D'Silva; D. Vesanker, J. Fernandez, A. D'Souza, J. Albuquerque and Rattos.

Umpires: Messrs. H. Ross and G. Usher.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (5-30 p.m.)

Apollo Athletic Association v. Friends Sporting Club.

LEVIS CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Two games were down for decision in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament, the first was a replay between the Young Sports and B. E. S. T. Sports Club and the second was the semi-final between G. I. P. Mechs. Institute and the Bombay Telephone Co.

THE REPLAY

The Young Sports fielded only ten men for the major portion of the initial half but nevertheless they attacked the B. E. S. T. citadel without being able to score. On crossing over the Tramwaymen attacked in their turn but were prevented from scoring by the resolute defence of the Young Sports. Extra time had to be played but neither side scored and the sides will meet for the third time on Sunday.

Felix, at back and Blake in goal, were once again the dominant figures in the Young Sports team, while Wilkins, Lewis and Harris played the best for their side.

Result:—

YOUNG SPORTS ..... nil.
B. E. S. T. S. C. ..... nil.

G. I. P. Mechanics' Lucky Victory

The Bombay Telephone were most unlucky to go down to the G. I. P. Mechs. Institute by the only goal of the match scored mid way in the first half. The Telephone men had more of the game but they have themselves to blame for not being able to score when time and again the G. I. P. goal was at their mercy. On one occasion, Brevin had only to scoop the ball into an open goal but he sent the ball out.

The game itself was fast and exciting and there was a bit of too much hard hitting especially by the Railwaymen.

Result:—

G. I. P. MECHS. INST. ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO. ..... nil.

LINCOLNSHIRE CALLOVER

LONDON, March 25.

Following are the probables for the Lincolnshire with their jockeys:

The Blue Boy (Gordon Richards), Flamenco (E. Smith), Commander Third (H. Beasley), Celadon (Dick), Pepino (Perryman), Makila (Freddy Fox), Spirituelle Second (M. Beary), Barred Umber (jockey not yet selected), Heavyweight (Harry Wragg), Bow and Arrow (Nichol), Galapas (Lane), Snooker (Steve Donoghue), Main Chance (Getnin), Llanarmon (Sammy Wragg), Adriatic (Nevett), Grey Carey (Lowery), Generous Gift (Evans), Circular Saw (Dines), Blackmail (Richardson), Bridge Fiend (F. Hunter), North Devon (Sirett), Manspal (Barber), Gay Venture (Clifford Richards), Lost Soul (Westen), Fleetfood (Spares), Overcoat (D. Smith), Marathon (Hawcroft), Laquedor (Christie), Patrimony (Robertson), Rydon Fairy (Sharpe), Bendex (Humphrey Foster), Golden Bow (Holmes), and Big Bad Wolf (Ryan).—Reuter's Special.

LINCOLNSHIRE CALLOVER

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The following is the Lincolnshire callover:—

9/1 Commanderthird.

12/1 Overcoat taken and offered.

100/7 Flamenco offered 15/1 taken.

15/1 Llanarmon offered 100/6 taken.

18/ Pepino Gayventure taken and offered.

22/1 Snooker Makila offered 25/1 taken.

22/1 Celadon offered.

25/1 Circularsaw taken and offered.

25/1 Lostsoul Spirituelle offered 28/1 taken.

28/1 Bendex taken and offered.

28/1 Heavyweight Manspal Blackmail offered 33/1 taken.

33/1 Fleetfoot taken and offered.

33/1 Theblueboy offered 40/1 taken.

33/1 Laquedor Galapas Generousgift Bowandarrow Northdevon Grezcary offered.

40/1 Adriatic Warxhall offered.—Reuter's Rpecial.

GRAND NATIONAL CALLOVER

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The following is the Grand National callover:—

7/2 Goldenmiller taken and offered.

13/2 Thomondsecond offered 7/1 taken

17/2 Tapinois taken and offered.

18/1 Reynoldstown offered 20/1 taken

20/1 Southernhero taken and offered.

20/1 Castleirwell offered 22/1 taken.

22/1 Reallytrue ogered 25/1 taken.

25/1 Irlenz taken and offered.

25/1 Alexana offered 28/1 taken.

28/1 Royalransom taken and offered.

33/. Blueprince offered 40/1 taken.

33/1 Delaneige offered.

40/1 Princessmir Unclebatt offered 50/1 taken.—Reuter's Special.

BHOPAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians And Rampur Youngmen Draw Again

BHOPAL, March 25.

In the replay yesterday of the overnight drawn matches the Allahabad Manzil Club defeated the Bhopal Police by 2 goals to nil. Main interest centred round the second match between the Lusitanians and the Rampur Youngmen. As anticipated the game was throughout fast. Both goals were repeatedly attacked and the chances appeared even.

During the first half the Lusitanians drew blood through fine passing and neat shooting by their inner left. Undaunted the Rampuris went all out to equalise and just before time were able to score through a beautiful angular shot by Moneer, their left extreme amidst tremendous cheering from the crowd present.

The Lusitanians again put up a stolid defence, their goalie being most conspicuous and their forwards combining well. The Rampur youngsters displayed fine stickwork and brilliant passing.

The Committee have granted both teams one extra day's rest before the replay on Monday after two drawn games.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FOR WOMEN

The Christ Church Old Boys' Club has decided to run a hockey tournament for women on the school ground at Byculla next month. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. Arthur Boult, Honorary Secretary, Christ Church Old Boys' Club, Parel Road, Byculla.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD FOR 300 METRES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WORCESTER (Massachusetts), March 24.

Miss Alice Bridge has set a world's record for 300 metres backstroke, her time being 4 minutes 32 seconds beating Mrs. Holm Jarrett's 1932 time by 5-1/5 seconds.

Rs. 2,11,63,000 FOR BENGAL POLICE

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day voted the entire police grant of Rs. 2,11,63,000 all cut motions being either rejected or withdrawn.—A.P.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1935.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

PLIGHT OF ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Khudai Khidmatgars & 'Two Servants Of God'

Will Govt. Reconsider Their Views In Light Of Facts Revealed In Desai's Book?

CRAIK'S "NO" TO ASAF ALI'S QUESTION

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Assembly met to-day to resume the general discussion of the Finance Bill.

During the question hour replying to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant as to whether the correspondences of the Assembly Members were censored in the Post Office, Sir Henry Craik said that the Government did not consider it in public interest to give any information regarding the working of postal censorship.

In reply to a question by Pandit Nilkanth Das regarding the family allowance of Rashiklal Das, a State prisoner, and as to whether the Government were prepared to make sufficient provision for the old mother of the prisoner, the Home Member stated that the prisoner was a betel leaf seller and bachelor before his detention and contributed nothing to the support of his mother or other relations.

NO RELEASE OF BOSE

Dr. Banerjee was told by Sir Henry Craik that the Government had seen a press report of a public meeting held in Calcutta on January 31, demanding the release of Mr. Sarat Bose. But so far as the Government's attitude is concerned towards the demand, the Home Member referred Dr. Banerjee to the previous answers on the same subject.

Replying to Mr. Akhil Dutt, the Deputy President, Sir Henry Craik stated that the military route marches had been recently completed in Contai Sub-Division (Bengal.) Sometimes the military had been employed to surround houses, while police searches were in progress. Such searches are made when justified by information available and are not directed against the Congress workers as such.

ANTECEDENTS OF M.L.A.'s

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi regarding the compilation of the confidential information regarding the antecedents of the Congress and Nationalist Members of the present Assembly, the Home Member stated that as had been done on the occasion of previous general elections, the Government of India asked the Local Government and not the C.I.D. Officers, to supply them with a statement giving, for all newly elected candidates, a brief account of their position and political antecedents and showing the party to which they belong. This information is clearly useful to the members of the Government.

NOT MUCH LOST

The reports received, continued the Home Member, from all Local Governments have been printed so that they may be in more convenient form and have been supplied to the members of the Executive Council and will be for departmental use, but will not be supplied to the members of the Assembly. The reports have been printed as a part of other departmental work and the Government do not see that any useful purpose will be served by obtaining any information as to the cost of the printing of these papers. No separate account is kept and the cost will not be much.

"No" was the reply of Sir Henry Craik to Mr. Asaf Ali's question if the Government's attention had been drawn to Mr. Mahadev Desai's book called "Two Servants of God" and if the Government were prepared, in light of the facts revealed therein to reconsider their view about the Khudai Khidmatgar movement.—United Press.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON LEGISLATURES

Indians Can Retaliate On Question Of Holding Property

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the consideration of the Finance Bill.

At question time Dr. Rajan asked whether those given permanent Commissions after nine years temporary service in the Indian Medical Service were considered to be under probation for a further period of three years.

Mr. Tottenham replied that the prescribed probation period was a formality but he agreed that the matter required to be looked into and he would do so.

INDIAN FOR NEW YORK BUREAU.

Mr. P. R. Rau, answering Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar said that the Indian Railway Publicity Bureau in London started functioning from July 1927 and the New York Bureau from March 1929. There had been four managers of the London Bureau, the first two having been Europeans and the other two Indians. The Manager of the New York Bureau had been a European since March 1929, but the Government hoped to be able to appoint an Indian officer to succeed the permanent incumbent, whose term expired in October next.

Sir Joseph Bhore informed the same member that the question of referring complaints regarding passenger rates to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee would be considered by the Government of India.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY CONSTITUENCY.

Dr. Banerjee asked whether a letter was addressed to the Calcutta University to the effect that the composition of that University constituency would, under the new constitution, be different from what it was under the present constitution.

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that the Government of India were not aware of any such communication.

Mr. Banerjee: Is the Government of India considering the future composition of that constituency?

Sir N. N. Sircar said that he must look into the matter before he could give an answer.

RULED OUT AS IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt, Mr. B. Das, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. James asked questions regarding the financial effect of the separation of Burma from India.

Sir James Grigg replied that questions connected with this matter were being considered by the Tribunal convened in London. Then questions what would be the loss of revenue to India, and how it should be met would be considered when the report of the Tribunal was received. The Government of India were taking all steps they could to safeguard Indian interests in Burma.

Mr. Nixon was representing the Government of India's views and he was in touch with the Government of India from time to time.

"It was absolutely ludicrous to suggest that a Tribunal which was intended to arbitrate between the claims of two different bodies would see that the interests of only one of them, were specially borne in mind. As regards the suggestion that members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Burma Legislative Council should be associated with the tribunal, the Secretary of State had ruled it out as impracticable. Sir James Grigg expected that the Tribunal would be concluding its work within the next few days."

ACADEMY FOR FLYING.

Sir Frank Noyce, replying to a question by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, said that if any sound scheme for an academy for flying were put up, the Government would give sympathetic consideration to the question of giving financial assistance.

Sir Cowasji: Why does not the Government initiate a scheme?

Sir Frank Noyce: I believe a scheme is under consideration which will be placed before the Government.

Sir Joseph Bhore, in replying to one question, referred to an answer given in the Council of State.

MEMBERS OPPORTUNITY DEPRIVED.

Munshi Iswar Saran asked for a ruling whether such an answer was in order, as it deprived members of the opportunity of putting supplementary questions.

Mr. B. Das pointed out that in the Council of State a ruling had been given preventing members

(Continued on page 9.)

To protest against the Karachi firing, a public meeting was held on Sunday on Chowpatty Sands, when Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and others spoke, demanding an enquiry. Mr. Abdul Quayam of the Frontier, one of the speakers, addressing the gathering.

SUBHAS BOSE'S PASSPORT

Not Valid For Entry Into United Kingdom, Says Craik

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Replying to Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar in the Legislative Assembly regarding the restrictions on the movements of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, said that Mr. Bose was in possession of a passport valid for France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Italy. The passport was not valid for entry into the United Kingdom, and he would therefore require the permission of the India Office to visit England.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar asked whether Mr. Bose had applied for a passport to visit England, whether it was a fact that he was asked to preside over a political conference in London, and whether he was prevented from going to London.

Sir Henry Craik: I have no information as to whether Mr. Bose himself applied for facilities to visit England on the occasion in question.—A. P.

Losing Weight In Jails

SEVERE RESTRICTIONS AND THEIR SEQUEL?

BOMBAY, March 25.

According to the latest information received here by friends and relatives of several prisoners in the Andaman jails, it is understood that owing to severe restrictions imposed on them the prisoners are undergoing much hardship and the situation calls for early redress.

It is reported that many prisoners are losing weight due to the enervating climate of the Andamans and the mal-nutritious food supplied to them.

The first and foremost grievance of the prisoners is stated to be the rigid censorship of the correspondence with their families and friends and consequent inordinate delay in the delivery of the letters.—United Press.

FATE OF BENGAL DETENUS

May Be Released On Occasion Of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The "United Press" reliably understands that a large number of detenus confined under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, might be released on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

In this connection it is understood that the guardians of "less dangerous" detenus have been informed by the Political Department of the Government that their wards can be released, provided they furnish bonds to be of good behaviour for one year. Accordingly the guardians have put themselves in communication with their wards in different detention camps on this subject.

A small percentage of detenus whose records in the detention camps have been uniformly satisfactory might be released unconditionally.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED

Sequel To Speech Urging Boycott Of Jubilee?

COMILLA, March 25.

Mr. Ashrafuddin Chaudhury, a prominent Congressman of this district and a member of A.I.C.C. has been arrested for delivering speeches in connection with the Local Board election, in the course of which he is reported to have exhorted people not to pay

HOLD UP IN RAILWAY TRAIN

Bengali Youths Overawe Guard And Loot Mails

MALDA, March 25.

Information is to hand that the mails were looted on Saturday night from a train between Nawabganj and Amnura on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

It is stated that three Bengali youths entered the compartment, overawed the mail guard by show of revolvers and daggers and looted the mails. Further details are lacking.—A. P.

CONDITION OF MYSORE RYOTS

Durbar Orders Survey With View To Relief

BANGALORE, March 25.

Having already taken the question of affording prompt relief to the ryots in right earnest, the Mysore Darbar have now deputed the revenue authorities to make a comprehensive survey of the actual conditions of the ryots and suggest prompt relief measures. Meanwhile the Government are adopting all possible measures to alleviate the distress of the ryots.

The Government are of opinion that the move by the State Peoples' Federation to hold a state wide peasants conference early in April is neither a helpful one nor is a necessary one. The Darbar, it is learnt, have decided to prohibit the holding of such a conference at the present juncture.—A. P.

A Benares message states:

A condolence meeting to express sorrow at the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani was held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Benares Congress Committee. Mr. Thakurdas, Advocate, presided.

Several persons spoke and they pointed out that Mr. Sherwani had been a staunch nationalist since he joined the Congress in 1921 during the non-co-operation movement and was ever forward in the Congress movement.—A. P.

subscription towards His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund. Mr. Chaudhury has been bailed out on Rs. 15,000.

It may be recalled that Mr. Chaudhury was disqualified to stand in the last Assembly elections as he suffered two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the last civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

Jats And Rajputs Quarrel Over Marriage Ceremony

Bridegroom Not Permitted To Enter Village On Horseback By Rival Party

AJMER, March 25.

News of trouble again comes from the village of Khuri in the Jagir of Jodhsingh, Private Secretary to the Raja of Sikar.

The marriage of one Jat was to take place on the 20th in Khuri and the Rajputs of that village refused to allow the bridegroom to come on horseback while the families of the bride and the bridegroom were equally adamant to celebrate the marriage on horseback. The parties were determined to stick to their position and large numbers of people of both parties began assembling at the place.

But as no agreement has been arrived at, the marriage has not yet been solemnised. The Jats have already made representations to the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident at Jaipur and the Vice-President in Jaipur to intervene in the affair.

In the meantime, it is understood, a Jat was murdered on the 22nd while he was nearing Khuri. The Sikar and the Jaipur police arrived on the spot immediately and arrested three Rajputs and two Mahomedans. Further police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

DOCTOR SENT TO GAOL IN INSURANCE CHEATING CASE

Agent Also Sentenced To 2 Years' R. I. And Fine Of Rs. 300

RAJBARI, March 22.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which an insurance company charged a medical man and two others with cheating and conspiracy.

Mr. M. H. Ali, S.D.O. of Rajbari, who tried the case, sentenced Dr. Satish Chandra Saha, M.B., of Kustia, the medical examiner of the insured and Dwijendra Nath Goswami, B.A., of Pangsa, the agent, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default six months' additional imprisonment, and Rajendra Nath Roy Karmakar, the scribe of the insured, eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' additional imprisonment.

The facts of the case were that the agent, Dwijendra Nath Goswami, got the life of Mathura Nath Ghosh assured for a sum of Rs. 20,000 and Dr. Satish chandra Saha certified the life. On the death of the assured it transpired that his age had been very much understated and that the proposal contained certain fraudulent and wrong statements —A. P.

MAHATMA'S GUJARAT TOUR

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

It is understood Mahatma Gandhi will tour for a fortnight in the Gujarat in the middle of April and will halt for three days at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

KILLED WOMAN BY RASH DRIVING

Colombo European Sentenced To Six Months' Jail

COLOMBO, March 23.

Mr. J. W. Collins, a European, was sentenced at the Colombo Assizes to six months simple imprisonment, the jury having unanimously found him 'guilty' of causing the death of a woman named M. Isabella Perera aged 60 by driving his car in a rash and negligent manner in the Colombo-Kandy Road in November last.

The accused, who had been employed on probation in a European shop in Colombo till his services were discontinued after the accident, stated in the course of his evidence that he had been engaged in business in India previously which proved failure. His wife who was in the car at the time of the accident was an expectant mother and had to be sent back to Calcutta on account of the shock sustained when the car overturned after hitting the woman. He was in desperate circumstances with his wife dependent on him.

The counsel for defence, after the jury's verdict had been announced pleaded for the mitigation of the sentence in view of the destitute state of the accused and the condition of his wife in Calcutta.

Rs. 25,000 SANCTIONED

MYSORE, March 25

The Mysore District Board have sanctioned a sum of Rs 25,000 towards the starting of relief works with a view to afford employment to the large number of ryots who are now without any work. It is estimated that the total number of ryots in the district who are without any work is nearly 4,000 people.—A. P.

Questions & Answers COMPETITION WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW 27th MARCH 1935 ENTRY COUPONS will be available from Sunday Editions of 10th, 17th & 24th March Send any number of entries

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